DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
is one of the most interesting films ever shown.
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WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1918

THE SERIAL WONDERFUL
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VOL. IV NO. 268 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons
12th Novr.	Kashmir	9000	....	..
19th ,,	Medina	12500	....	..
26th ,,	Caledonia	8000	....	..
3rd Decr.	Salsette	6700	Mongolia	10000
10th ,,	Khyber	9000	....	..
17th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11500
24th ,,	Nagova	7000	....	..
31st ,,	Salsette	6000	Kaiser-i-Hind	11500
1917				
7th Janry.	Khiva	9000	....	..
14th ,,	Mooltan	10000	....	..
21st ,,	Sardinia	7000	....	..
28th ,,	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
17th Nov.	Novara	7000	Moolton *	10000
16th Decr.	Nyanza	7000	Karmala	6000
29th Dec.	Malta	7000	Moren	11000
1917				
11th Janry.	Namur	7000	Kashmir	9000
25th ,,	Nellore	7000	Medina *	12500
8th Febry	Novara	7000	Mongolia	10000
22nd ,,	Nore	7000	Malwa	11000
8th March	Malta	7000	Kaiser-I Hind	11500

The steamers marked *are through sailings from London to Australia and will be diverted via Bombay, leaving this port about the 18th November and 26th January respectively.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination.
10th Nov.	Lhasa	Karachi coasting.
*15th Nov.	Loga	Karachi direct.
20th Nov.	Aratoon Apcar	E. and S. Africa via Porebunder.

*Or later, on arrival of the English Mail steamer.

TO LONDON CALLING AT SUEZ AND PORT SAID

Sails about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1st December.	T.S.S. "Morvada"	8190

FARES TO LONDON BY THIS VESSEL.

Single.
1st class Rs. 690
2nd class Rs. 510.

Return
First class (returning by B I.) Rs. 1035.
First class (returning by P. & O. Mail) Rs. 1192-8-0.
Second class (returning by B. I.) Rs. 765.
Second class (returning by P. & O Mail) Rs. 877-8-0

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents P. & O. and B. I. S. N. Cos.
Nicol Road, Bombay.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Totomi Maru	N. Kamada	3412	27th Oct.	10th Nov.
Yamagata Maru	K. Kudo	3791	4th Nov.	11th Nov.
Hoyori Maru	M. Taniguchi	3773	9th Nov	12nd Nov.
Bombay Maru	S. Shinoharai	4621	18th Nov.	30th Nov.

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 123 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 319,057.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Saigon Maru	4353	Y. Yamamoto	27th Oct.	9th Nov.
Kasato Maru	3209	K. Horf	1st Nov	13th Nov
Luzon Maru	4075	T. Watanabe	6th Nov.	18th Nov
Indo Maru	5319	K. Tashiro	22nd Nov.	30th Nov.
Java Maru	4499	N. Yanagi	3rd Dec.	14th Dec.

For Freight apply to
M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
[illegible] Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

HOMEWARD

FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris *	A & C	9233		18thNov.
City of York	A & C	7824		25th Nov

*Does not call at Marseilles.

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of Birmingham	A&C	7498	10th Nov

Fares.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles — London via Marseilles —	525	883	420	630
Liverpool —	630	1,033	480	720
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool —	450	942	432	675

Special rates by B. Class steamers on application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons, Agency.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

ABAD & TANKAHKEE LINES.

REGULARLY TO PERSIAN GULF.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
S.S. Mogami Maru	2036	Arrived	8th Nov.
S.S. Anyo Maru	2169	6th Nov.	15th Nov.
S. S. Asia Maru	2561	8th Nov.	18th Nov.

For further particulars apply to:—

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
72, Apol'o Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports via Karachi.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

Present sailings are as follows:—

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S.S. LAWOE, 2,505 tons on or about 15th November.

S.S. ZAYANI, 3,504 tons on or about 25th November.

For further particulars apply to:—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
121, Esplanade Road

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampale
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa.
Tuticorin		
Cochin	Zanzibar	

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:

Mouritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest nd Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH. KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Los Angles	Singapore	
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £ 562,500
Reserve Fund ..... £ 550,000

HEAD OFFICE.
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE: 33, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

BURMA, BURMA STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES & JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Seremban	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA. INDO-CHINA. PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia.	Saigon.	Cebu.	Puket
Sourabaya.	Haiphong.	Hoilo.	
Medan.			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

INSURANCE

THE ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.

Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.

Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.

The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.

Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.

For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—

N. B. LALA,
Secretary,
43, Forbes Street Fort,
Bombay.

WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

Second 1916 Russian 5½ p.c. War Loan

FOR

Rbls. 300,000,000.

Redeemable in 1926 and free of all Russian Income Tax.

Issued at Rbls. 95 per Rbls. 100 nominal, plus coupon from 14th of October. Interest payable half-yearly in April and October. Subscription open from 14th November to 20th December, 1916, with

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

Incorporated in Texas (U. S. A.)

Petroleum and its Products.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The following high grade brands of Kerosene Oil imported in cases packed in America are ready for delivery:—

BRANDS		RATE.
Southern Star	150°	Rs. 7-9-0 per case
Unicorn	125°	Rs. 6-12-0 per case

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

MR. ALLIMAHOMED FAZULBHOY.

Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS AND SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.

MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.

Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3.

BOMBAY.

Telegraphs: "GOODWILL" Telephone No. 2709.

BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.

Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).

AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectualty.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT, G. I. P. RY., ETC.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE TO-DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th November, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE of Very Rich Indian Hand Carved and Specially ordered and selected Household. Teak and Blarkwood Substantial and Neatly Polished Furniture, Drawing Room Suites Lined Silk Tapestry, very Rich latest Artistic Designed William and Marry Styled Drawing Room large Hall Cabinets, Mahoganized English Designed Revolving Roll Top, Master Key, Office Table, Gramophones, English Grecian designed complete Bed Room Suites, Remington Typewriter, Chesterfield Easy Chairs, Electric Table Fan selected Bed Room Almyrahs, etc., etc.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms (where all the furniture has been removed for sale), the very rich Indian hand carved and specially ordered and selected household teak and blackwood substantial and neatly polished furniture by the well-known makers, such as dining tables, dining chairs, mirrored side boards, dinner waggons, meat safes, drawing room and reading room silk tapestry, lined complete suites of sofas and chairs, rich latest artistic designed William and Marry style drawing room large hall cabinets, mahoganized English designed revolving roll top master key, office table, Remington typewriter No. 10, rich library book cases, Chesterfield sofa, corner cabinets, rich teapoys, rich seasoned backwood Indian carved centre tables, rich ornaments, China vases, Durrie carpets, rich pictures, electric table fan hatstands, English Grecian designed complete bed room suites consisting of almyrahs, dressing and washing tables, selected single and double almairahs chest of drawer, rich Queen Anne pattern double and single bedstead, rich glass porcelain and plateware, etc., etc.

The property of Thomas G. Ross, Esq., including that of other gentlemen.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.
AUCTION SALE OF BLUE FACING PAPERS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant at 2 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their Rooms by order of the Office concerned.

10 Bales each 36 Reams Blue facing paper size 24 in. by 36 in. weighing 14 to 16 lbs.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th November, 1916.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HANDSOME TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD PLAIN AND CARVED HOUSEHOLD (SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER) FURNITURE ETC., OF F. J. CLARKE ESQ., THE SECRETARY TO THE AGENT TO THE G. I. P. RAILWAY, BOMBAY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 14th day of November, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the "Abubucker Manzil" at the Walkeshwar Road, Chowpatty, very valuable and handsome household (specially made to order) furniture by well-known makers, consisting of dining tables, handsome dinning chairs, dumbwaiter, meatsafe, dinner waggon, drawing room and reading room, suites of spring cushioned sofas and chairs, blackwood and carved handsome sofas, mirror door single and double almyrahs, chest of drawers, clothes hanging and gown presses, wardrobes, sideboards with mirror back, corner cabinets, clothes baskets, easy and rocking chairs, teakwood and blackwood arm and without arm chairs, dressing and writing tables, marble top centre tables, fancy teapoys, hatstands, selected artistic cabinets, teakwood arm chairs, single and double brass and iron cots, electric hall lamps, Hinks and Ditmar table lamps, flower vases, China Jars, sweet-toned cottage piano by Richard Leep, piano seat, Jost fan, marble clock with figure, wash-hand table, hand carved palm stands blackwood chiffoniers, Jardiners, cane chairs, Durrie and old Persian carpets, ice-box, table ornaments, rich plateelware by Reed and Barton glassware, crockeryware old chinaware, English stove, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of F. J. Clarke, Esq., the Secretary to the Agent to the G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 day's before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th November, 1916.

BUSINESS NOTICES

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS

A MASSAGE SPECIALIST with 11 years' experience has time to take up a few cases. Apply to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5644

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 3 Medows Street, Fort.

WANTED

WANTED—A Gujarati Hindu GRADUATE S. L. French. Salary 45—2—50. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, G. T. High School, Kalbadevie. 5873

WANTED—FINANCING PARTNER or SHROFF for established, influential, import and export firm. Capital Rupees Fifty Thousand. Apply to Box No. 323, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5859

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 3, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A MEDICAL MAN trained in Microscopical work to run a private Clinical Laboratory in Lucknow during the absence of the advertiser on Military duty. For full particulars and terms apply to R. K. KACKER, Lieut., I.M.S., P. O. Bhowali, District, Naini Tal. 5847

WANTED—English gentlemen with a knowledge of the Persian language for duty as purchasing officers in Mesopotamia. Such as are approved will join the Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
2. Applicants should report personally to the ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of SUPPLIES and TRANSPORT, Bombay Brigade, at No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Dock. 5814

WANTED—A CLERK with experience of Gujarati accounts, English correspondence and export and import business. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 327, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5879

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER, a clerk and a Telephone Boy, one who has served a Motor or Engineering firm preferred. Good salary and prospects. Apply to Box No. 326, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5869

WANTED by two JAPANESE gentlemen BOARD and LODGING in a thorough respectable English family, having the residence either at the Bandstand, Colaba, Wode House Road or Apollo Bunder. Apply with particulars and stating terms to MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Ltd., Telephone Blds., Fort. 5870

WANTED—Immediately a CASHIER on Rs. 70 p.m. with the security of Rs. 5,000 only in cash.
Wanted a MANAGER for Bombay office, who must have thorough experience in banking, exchange, and clearing and forwarding business with the knowledge of correspondence and recordkeeping.
Wanted a BANKING INSPECTOR to inspect the branches. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 215, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5123

FOR SERVICE AT BUSHIRE—WANTED an ENGINEER for the Condensing plant at Bushire—Must be fully qualified and experienced. First or second class certificate, capable of carrying out necessary repairs. Able to speak and write English clearly. Security deposit Rs. 1,000 must be furnished. Pay from Rs. 150 to 250 according to qualifications, with free rations and overtime pay. Apply with copies of certificates to the ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of Supplies and Transport, 6t Divisional Area, Poona. 5845

WANTED—A reliable and influencial AGENT or BROKER in Bombay for sale of flour and other productions of the Delhi Flour Mills, (B. Mills) formerly known as "Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills" on order basis (Monthly production 50,000 Maunds).
Wanted SALE AGENTS on pay or commission in all important towns of India. Apply to:—
DIWANCHAND RUSTOMJI & CO.,
Delhi. 5874

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P., 460 volts, 960/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

FOR SALE

TABLET MAKING MACHINE FOR SALE.—Turns out 100 Tablets of any size per minute, COOPER & CO., 182, Ripon Road. 5872

FOR SALE—12 H. P. Four Cylinder Berliet Car, Torpedo Body in excellent running order. Apply to Box No. 325, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5863

FOR SALE—One FORD MOTOR CAR, 4 Seater 1915, Model in excellent condition throughout. Electric Head Lights, Complete with Tools and Spares Rs. 2,300. Trial on appointment. Apply to Box No. 1000 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—"CAMP VIEW" from 1st November, for rent and particulars. Apply to Mr. CAMA, c/o "Chronicle."

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bander—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125, Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 706

TO BE LET—In Souter St., Byculla, a flat with 6 bed rooms, 1 Dr. 1 Din. El. ls. & gas. Accommodation for a horse and a carriage or motor garage. For further particulars please apply sharp ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY, 31 Hamam St., Fort. Tele. No. 3430. 5877

PUBLIC NOTICES

S. S. "CITY OF YORK."

ARRIVED ON 7TH NOVEMBER, 1916.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO as per Bills of Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.
Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.
Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.
EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & CO.)
Agents.
Home Street,
Bombay.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS are requested to note that the management cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in the "Bombay Chronicle" unless the copies reach this office before 6-0 p.m.. (S.T.)
MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Bombay, 30th August, 1916.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. 'LUZON MARU" having arrived in Bombay on the 8th instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of her cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain Erieson of Messrs. Erieson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent,
The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
Bombay, 8th Nov. 1916.

NOTICE.

WANTED FOR SERVICE ON EAST AFRICAN AND MESOPOTAMIAN RAILWAYS, INLAND WATER TRANSPORT, MESOPOTAMIA, AND PORT OF BASRA.

EUROPEANS, ANGLO-INDIANS OR PARSIS.

WHARF Superintendents, Jetty Inspectors, Store-keepers, Supervisors and Inspector of Works (preference given to men capable of taking levels) Locomotive Firemen, Inspectors, Drivers and Firemen Marine Motor Mechanics, Oil Engine Drivers, Fitters, Turners Boiler Makers, Head Clerks, Accountants.

INDIAN STAFF.

Clerks including Mileage, Workshop and Shed Clerks also Time-keepers and Store-keepers, Accountants, Locomotive Drivers, Marine Motor Mechanics, Firemen, Carriage Examiners, Oil Engine Drivers, Fitters, Turners, Moulders, Boiler Makers, Blacksmiths, Strikers, Copper-smiths, Tinsmiths, Ships platers, Boiler platers, Caulkers, Rivetters, Hammermen, Drivers for Pumps driven by steam and oil-engines, Wiremen, Armature winders, Pipelayers, Painters, Carpenters, Plumbers, Bricklayers, Stone-masons Fitter Coolies, Wharf gunners, Serangs, Khalasis acquainted with pile driving work, Coolies, Chowkidars, &c.
Apply in person to RECRUITING OFFICE, No. 3, Shed, Wadi Bunder, Goods Depot. 5790

PUBLIC NOTICES

JUNAGAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF CONSUMABLE STORES.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of consumable stores for the 1st half year commencing from the 1st January 1917 will be received upto 12 o'clock by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief on Saturday, the 25th November, 1916.
A sum of Rs. 100 one hundred in cash must accompany the tender as earnest money without which no tender will be accepted. In case of unsuccessful tenderers the money received with their tenders will be refunded.
The copy of the tender with schedule of rates and terms and conditions of the contract may be had from the Store-keeper, Junagad State Railway on payment of Re. 1 one only.
A. MARKS,
Chief Store Keeper,
Junagad State Railway.
Junagad, 31st October, 1916.

NOTICE.

THE partnership carried on in the name of N. SPINNER & Co., at 9, Green Street, Fort, as Mill Store Suppliers, is, by mutual consent, DISSOLVED as and from the 3rd November, 1916. From the said date Mr. GHELLABHAI MAHASUKHRAM carries on the said business on his account and at his risk under the same name and style of Messrs. N. SPINNER & Co., and Messrs. JUTHABHAI AMARSHI, NARBABHAI JUTHABHAI and DEVCHAND CHATUR, the retiring partners, are in no way concerned therein.
MOHANLAL DALICHAND DESAI,
Vakil for Mr. Ghellabhai Mahasukhram.
Khetwadi Main Road,
Bombay, 8th November, 1916. 5883

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. 'CITY OF YORK" from Liverpool arrived 7th November 1916. Owing to an outbreak of fire on board the above vessel about the 12th October general average has been declared. Consignees are hereby asked to note that they must sign the Average Bond declaring the value of their consignments and agreeing to pay a deposit whenever called upon to do so as contribution towards General Average.
EDWARD BATES & SONS AGENCY,
Killick, Nixon & Co.,
Agents.
Home Street,
Bombay, 7th November, 1916.

NOTICE.

MR. ANTHONY FRANCIS MIRANDA, of Dadar, now residing at Bandra has contracted to sell to the Undersigned absolutely the prpoerty hereinafter described. Notice is hereby given that if any person or persons have any claim or demand whatsoever by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lien or any, otherwise on the said property he, she or they may bring the same to the notice of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes, Bombay or the Undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she or they will be precluded therefrom.
PROPERTY.
All those pieces or parcels of Land or ground of the Perpetual Fazindari Tenure situate at Lower Mahim, Bombay, together admeasuring about 350 square yards or thereabouts, and forming part of a much larger piece of land or ground known as Chanagra Oart and bearing Collector's Survey No. 1590, together with the dwelling house, shed or outhouse, privies and tree or trees standing thereon and assessed under Municipal G Ward No. 4433, Street No. 793 and bounded on North, South, East and West by the remaining portion of the said Oart Chengera, together also with all rights of easements and passages both of foot and for carts thereto belonging or reputed or known to belong.
R. M. CHONKAR,
Purchaser
Chonkar Peth, Dadar.
Bombay, 6th November, 1916. 5862

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the Will and Codicil of HAJI MAHOMED KAZIM SHIRAZEE, late of Bombay Shiah Mahomedan Inhabitant, merchant ..... Deceased
KHANUM SHAREEFA and AHMED AGA SHIRAZEE, (a student) widow and son respectively of the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Shiah Mahomedan Inhabitants executors named in the Will of the said deceased residing at Love Lane, Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay. .....Petitioners.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the third day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 3rd day of Nov. 1916.
Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
5884

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits standing in the name of RAMSHAYAMAL HARMUKHRAI KIRTSEYDAS RUYA, of Bombay Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, a widower, ... Deceased.
VISHWAMBHARLAL RAMSHAYAMULL RUYA, of Bombay Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
4th day of November, 1916.
Messrs. VACHHA & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
5880

SALE BY AUCTION

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52. Medows Street.

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable immoveable property at Musjid Road and Corner of Samuel Street, advertised for sale TO-DAY under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Hansa Khushal & Co., is POSTPONED until further notice.
GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th November, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

QUEEN OF BOMBAY.
FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF SPLENDID DRAMA PROGRAMME.
"THE TORRENT OF VENGEANCE."
Two men built cities next to one another. They are rivals, but one man was far more succeseful than the other. The latter has a daughter who is in love with the son of the former, but the girl's father does not like the prospect of such a marriage. He has a dam blown up so as to flood his neighbours's city but his own is destroyed instead and he is drowned. This is a most exciting film, but it has no vein of murder to shock the audience.
"SCORCHED WINGS."
Parents who do not train their daughters to look on marriage on the right light nearly always suffer pangs of remorse when it is too late. A girl pursued thoughtless course of breaking hearts until a fright brings her to her senses.
"THE VOICE OF THE TEMPTER."
A man leaves money jointly to his cultured nephew and poor and inferior niece on condition that they marry. The meeting of the two and subsequent scenes are full of amusing incidents.
Also the latest.
PATHE GAZETTE.
BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices: Re. 1/8, 1, As. 8 & 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. "DAILY QUOTATION SHEETS" supplied at Re. 1-12 per mensem, Post free. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.
Life and Fire Insurance, effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY" Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA
NEW SANDHURST ROAD,
Tel. No. 2417.
TO-NIGHT! EVERY NIGHT!
GRACE CUNARD FEATURED IN THE BORN OF THE PEOPLE.
A Universal film in two acts, our another star drama.
IN THE GRIP OF VILLAIN IN 4 ACTS, 6,000 FEET LONG, COLOUR DRAMA.
Coming USUAL HALF RATES. Coming
RUN AWAY JUNE
40,000 feet long serial.
Watch for further advertisement.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
Last Performances and Farewell of the present
BANDMAN OPERA CO.
on Termination of their Eastern Tour 1916.
TO-NIGHT
Thursday, Nov. 9th
Final Performance
"THE ONLY GIRL."
Friday, November 10th
Last performance of the old favourite.
"THE BELLE OF NEW YORK."
Saturday, November 11th
GRAND VAUDEVILLE NIGHT
A mammoth Collection of the Entire Company's Specialities.
Sunday, November 12th
Special Reduced priced Matinee at 6 p.m.
The rage of Bombay
"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT."
Prices at 9-30 :—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1.
Prices at 6 :—Rs. 3, 2, 1, and annas 8.
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.,
Every Evening at 6-30 p.m.
A GREAT CINEMA Programme!
For the first time in Bombay
French Official War Films of the Greatest Battle in History:
THE DEFENCE OF VERDUN
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
has much pleasure in announcing
The Opening Night
of his
NEW BANDMAN OPERA CO. (1917)
Company of Fifty
Full Chorus and Octette of Lady Dancers
Monday, Nov. 13th and two following nights
For The First Time in India
By special arrangement with Messrs. Grossmith and Laurillard Elaborate Production of
The Latest Prince of Wales Theatre London Success
"MR. MANHATTAN"
a new musical play in two acts
Book by Fred Thompson & C. H. Bovill.
Lyrics by Ralph Roberts
Music by Howard Talbot, Frank Jones and Phillip Braham.
The production in its entirety has been brought from London.
Thursday, Nov. 16th and two following nights
By special arrangement with Musical Plays Limited
For the first time in India
Costly Production of
The Great Adelphi Theatre London Success
A new musical play in three acts.
"TINA"
By Paul A. Rubens & Harry Graham
Music by Paul A. Rubens (with additional numbers by Hadyn Wood)
Lyrics by Percy Greenbank, Paul A. Rubens & Harry Graham.
The production in its entirety has been brought from London.
Box plan now open at Messrs. Rose & Co.

What ?
The Best Medium
To successfully approach the men of East Bengal and to advertise your goods
In Eastern Bengal
is the Herald its only daily organ, Subscription Rs. 15 per year, Rs. 8 for six months
For East Bengal men
abroad, the best way to have at a nominal cost all the detail news of your homes
Is the Herald,
Bi-weekly, Rs. 5 for a year, Rs. 3 for six months in advance, Published from Dacca.
Free samples.

PICTURES & PHOTOS
Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rates.
KING & CO.,
Next to Evans Fraser,
Hornby Road BOMBAY

WEATHER REPORT

SIMLA, Nov. 8.

The disturbance in the Arabian sea is passing away but in the east of the Bay persists the conditions are still unsettled over the extreme north of India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma; local in Upper Burma, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in south-east Madras.
The Chief amounts are:—Rangoon two inches, Diamond Island four, Yamethin one, Bombay three quarters, Ratnagiri one, Sholapur three, Bijapur three quarters, Gulbarga, Cuddalore and Cuddapah one.
Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Bombay Deccan.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 8th November, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.
The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in defect in the east Punjab; day temperature is in defect in the north Punjab.
The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature is in defect.
Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in upper Sind. Temperature is in defect in east Rajputana.
Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is in defect at some stations in Kathiawar.
The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.
The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north Konkan; Bombay has had 0.72in. and Ratnagiri 1.11in. Skies are lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect except at Bombay.
The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south Bombay Deccan and local in the north Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad: Poona has had 0.41in., Sholapur 2.98in., Bijapur 0.79in. and Nizamabad 0.12in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess; day temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division.
General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north Konkan, the south Bombay Deccan and local in the north Bombay and the Madras Deccan and north Hyderabad, while a few showers have occurred in south-east Madras. Conditions remain slightly unsettled off the Konkan coast.
Some showers are likely in the Konkan and the Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 8th of November 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	81.5	68.4	61	..	0	—0.08
Do. (7th Nov.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	87.5	78.7	71	..	0	—0.17
Do. (7th Nov.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	86.0	55.8	58	..	0	0
Rawalpindi	77.8	48.7	44	..	0	—0.01
Lahore	81.8	47.6	60	..	0	0
Hissar	80.5	45.0	53	..	0	..
Ambala	80.7	46.1	49	..	0	—0.25
Delhi	82.0	53.2	66	..	0	—0.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	84.3	55.1	51	..	0	—0.03
Mainpuri	82.7	50.2	64	..	0	—0.11
Jhansi	84.0	.8	54	..	0	—0.05
Cawnpore	81.6	52.3	70	..	0	—0.27
Allahabad	83.0	52.3	61	..	0	—0.14
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	90.5	65.6	36	..	0	0
Karachi	83.3	7.2	60	..	0	—0.05
Ajmer	82.8	51.2	71	..	0	—0.01
Jaipur	85.8	55.9	47	..	0	—0.01
Kotah	89.8	57.0	53	..	0	0
Mount Abu	72.2	57.4	20	..	0	0
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	91.2	57.5	50	..	0	0
Dwarka	89.3	66.7	66	..	0	0
Veraval	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkot	92.1	57.0	39	..	0	—0.07
Bhavnagar Para	92.2	61.2	63	..	0	0
Surat	92.9	69.7	62	..	0	—0.03
Ahmedabad	93.9	64.4	41	..	0	0
Deesa	94.0	55.9	44	..	0	0
Neemuch	85.0	52.0	50	..	0	0
Indore	85.8	55.2	66	..	0	—5.06
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	80.3	53.5	77	..	0	—0.16
Saugor	85.0	52.5	43	..	0	—0.08
Hoshangabad	82.0	.4	66	..	0	—0.12
Khandwa	87.4	58.4	49	..	0	—0.74
Akola	85.0	62.4	63	..	0.09	—0.10
Amraoti	85.0	64.1	65	..	0.21	0.02
Nagpur	84.0	61.4	64	..	1.71	1.30
Chanda	85.0	66.8	72	..	0.29	—0.10
Raipur	82.8	60.0	82	..	2.33	2.07
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.6	75.0	81	0.72	0.72	0.44
Ratnagiri	86.2	.3	88	1.11	4.42	4.11
Marmugao	86.6	.8	90	..	3.52	3.04
Karwar	86.7	.8	95	..	7.84	6.65
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERAB... —						
Malegaon	89.6	61.5	60	..	0	—0.19
Ahmednagar	84.2	67.8	72	..	0.32	0.01
Poona	84.8	63.6	89	0.41	1.17	0.74
Sholapur	84.8	65.6	81	2.98	7.77	7.16
Bijapur	85.0	68.4	90	0.79	6.59	6.21
Belgaum	78.2	66.0	92	0.09	4.72	3.71
Aurangabad	86.4	68.8	77	..	0	—0.25
Nizamabad(Indur).	83.8	65.8	89	0.12	0.76	0.42
Hyderabad	79.2	68.7	79	..	1.23	0.54
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	84.6	73.1	85	..	3.51	2.22
Calicut	86.0	73.1	87	..	0.87	—1.31
Cochin	86.9	73.7	82	..	0.59	—2.16
Colombo	86.4	69.5	86	..	0.01	—3.56
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.4	75.3	88	..	3.92	0.74
Bellary	82.3	71.5	85	..	1.33	0.46
Cuddapah	89.2	73.4	82	0.99	1.27	0.06
Madras	81.0	72.5	80	0.32	12.75	—1.59
Bangalore	80.3	69.8	84	0.03	3.27	1.75
Coimbatore	85.9	69.3	76	..	0.46	—0.53
Trichinopoly	93.5	75.4	86	..	0	—1.58
Negapatam	89.9	75.5	82	..	0.72	—4.29

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Nov. 7th.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" " " on Spec. & for Exp. ..	800
" " " of East Indian.. ..	600
" " Imports	34,000
Mid. Americans	11.32
Egyptian F. G. F.	19.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Holiday.
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Holiday.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 7th.

Total Imports 34,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price
November	11.18
Nov.-Dec.	11.15
Dec.-Jan.	11.15
Jan.-Feb.	11.18
Feb.-Mar.	11.21
Mar.-Apl.	11.23
Apl.-May.	11.26
May-June	11.30
June-July	11.29
July-Aug.	11.29
Aug.-Sept	10.94
Sept-Oct.	10 34
Oct.-Nov.	10.14

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 7th.

Months	To-day's closing price.
Novembe	11.33
Nov.-Dec.	11.30
Dec.-Jan.	11.30
Jan.-Feb.	11.34
Feb.-March	11.36
March-April	11.39
April-May	11.42
May-June	11.45
June-July	11.45
July.-Aug	11.44
Aug-Sept	11.09
Sept.-Oct.	10.56
Oct.-Nov.	10.38
Nov.-Dec.	10.28

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 7th.

Months.	To-day's price.
January	19.50
March	19.56
May	19.62

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 7th.

M. G. Bengal	Good	7.94
" "	Fully Good	8.02
" "	Fine	8.30
" No. 1	Oomra Good	8.44
" "	Fully Good	8.62
" "	Fine	8.80
" Broach	Good	10.39
" "	Fully Good	10.57
" "	Fine	10.75
" Scinde	Good	7.81
" "	Fully Good	7.92
" "	Fine	8.20

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 6th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	20,000
to Continent.. ..	51 000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9
Demand Bills	4.76-70
Silver Commercial Bars	69½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 7th.

Bar Silver Spot	33½
Closing Tone of Silver:—Firm—Owing to mint purchases and to strength of China Exchange.	
Discount, Bank of England rate 6 per cent. since 13th July 1916.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5⅝
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.. ..	5 9/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	6⅝
" " " 6 " ..	6¾
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½
Transfers Calcutta Rs. 19,00,000 } 1-4 5/32.	
" Bombay " 5,00,000 }	
Deferred Transfers Bombay Rs 5,00,000 @ 1/4 1/8.	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London. Nov. 6th.

LINSEED

Linseed Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Paid	94/6
Linseed afloat for United Kingdom.. ..	243,000

RUBBER.

Para Rubber fine hard cure December Paid	3/3½
Plantation First Latex Crepe December	2/7½

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Nov. 8.

The market to-day opened at Rs. 397 for M. G. Good Broach and after declining Re. 1 advanced to Rs. 402 on bazar buying. Some business was reported in Good Broach, a Japan House being the seller.

Mills are keeping out of the market at present for all styles. Ready cotton is only in fair demand from exporters.

At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 399½, but at time of writing there is nothing of importance to report.

G. M. G. Broach, 399½, April.
F. G. Bengal, 291, January.
F. K/Akola, 378, January.

Messrs PATEL BROS. APPROXIMATE QUOTATION AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Nov. 6th.

Description.		Delivery. Jan. 1917	Mar. April 1917.	Spot Cotton
Broach,	Good M.G	..	..	396
Broach,	Fine M.G.	..	405 ..	New
Bengal,	F.G. M.G.	289	.. ..	285/95
Bengal,	Fine M.G.	307	.. ..	300/10
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	..	.. ..	308/17
Rajputana,	Fine M.G.	..	.. ..	..
Sind Panjab,	Fine M.G.	..	.. ..	..
Kham. Akola	Fine M.G.	375	.. ..	370/78

WHY HAIR FALLS OUT.

THE CAUSE—AND ITS PREVENTION.

Your hair falls out either because the roots shrivel up and die, or because the scalp relaxes and loosens its hold upon the hair roots. This is almost invariably due to dandruff germs *which rob the hair of its nutrition, actually starving it to death.* To stop falling hair and prevent total or partial baldness the dandruff germ must be destroyed. For this purpose, physicians and hair specialists now invariably prescribed a lotion composed of ¼ dram menthol crystals, 3 ounces of bay rum, and one ounce of lavona de composee. Rub well into the scalp with the finger tips, and every dandruff germ will be destroyed within two or three days. The hair will stop falling out and begin to grow at an amazing rate and brittle and scanty hair will quickly become soft, glossy and luxuriant. The results following the use of this formula are so truly remarkable that I strongly advise every reader whose hair falls out to give it a trial at once. 5776

Ellich/Amraoti,	Fine	M.G.	..	..	..	..	
Dhamg./Pulgaon,	Fine	M.G.	..	..	..	..	
Yeotmal,	Fine	M.G.	..	..	..	..	
Nagpore,	Fine	M.G.	..	..	..	..	
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine	G.M.	..	..	..	..	
Khandeish,	Fine	M.G.	354	..	..	348/58	
Khandeish,	F.G.	M.G.	..	..	..	..	
Khandwa Sanawad,	F.G.	M.G.	..	..	..	..	
Jalna	F.G.	M.G.	..	..	..	..	
Indore,	F.G.	M.G.	..	..	..	..	
Ujjain,	F.G.	M.G.	..	..	..	..	
Nander,	F.G.	M.G.	..	..	..	..	
Mathia,	Fine	M.G.	..	..	..	..	
Mathia,	F.G.	M.G.	..	..	..	Old	
Saw Ginned Dharwar		Good	..	..	..	375/85	
Coompta,	Good	M.G.	..	..	..	405/15	
Westerns,	Good	M.G.	..	..	..	388/90	
Westerns	Good	H.G.	..	..	..	375/80	

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LTD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 8th November, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good. Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	318	306	292	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
Bengals (M.G.)	330	320	298	.. Ready new crop
	..	..	..	..
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	305	293	.. Ready new crop
	..	303	..	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
	..	354	342	.. Ready new crop
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	355	335	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
	..	..	..	..
Miraj (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	..	..
Barsee (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	..	..
Ujjain (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..
Akola Khamg.	..	383	371	.. Ready new crop
Karanja (M.G.)	..	379	367	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
	..	..	..	..
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	365	375	.. Ready new crop
	..	354	370	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
Dhamangaum	..	384	372	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	357	375	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
	..	..	..	..
Nagpore	..	390	378	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
Kampti (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
Wardha H'ghat	..	391	370	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
(M.G.)	..	389	368	.. Ready new crop
	..	..	..	..
Broach (M.G.)	..	410	..	.. 1/25th Mar 17
	..	..	..	400 1/25th Apl. 17
Wadhwan (H.G.)	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..
Mathia (M.G.)	..	354	342	.. Ready new crop
	..	393	385	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	402 Ready old crop
	..	..	..	..
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	372 Ready old crop
	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	395 Ready old crop
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	386 Ready old crop
	..	..	..	..
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	40. Ready old crop
	..	..	..	..
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	410 Ready old crop
	..	..	..	..
Indoor (M. G. G.S.	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..

THE CLOTH MARKET.

The piece-goods markets will be closed to-day on account of the Jain Holiday which falls on the Full Moon day of the first month of the Hindu Year.

THE MARKET WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Nov. 8.

The prices in the course of the last week ruled somewhat steady and there was nothing worth noticeable except that Katnis jumped to Rs. 285 and Khataus to Rs. 1,750. From some quarters it is systematically urged that the present rates, all round have gone very low. Some even go a step further and report the current prices as very favourable to investors. As previously reported there might be a rise in February-March 1917, but the odds on the other side as they now are, are so very tremendous that we really do not understand on what score bona-fide investors should be tempted to go in at the present rates which have certainly gone low to a degree, but which could not be still regarded as normal. To enable our readers to understand for themselves what could be the really normal rates, we shall, in our next circular, supply them with a brief account of the state of the market—both past and present.

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Nov. 8.

The Cotton Mill as well as Tata Iron and Steel shares stood almost steady to-day with an undercurrent of strength. The news of the sad fate of the s. s. Arabia was received with a feeling of deep regret but it did not produce any effect on the market.

Cement and Manganese Companies shares stood quiet.

In Mill shares for December delivery, David closed at Rs. 522½.

Fazulbhai were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 590 to Rs. 600. Madhavji from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,515. Standards from Rs. 1,395 to Rs. 1,405 and Central India from Rs. 2,335 to Rs. 2,345.

Crescent stood firm at Rs. 185, Currimbhai at Rs. 367½, Indore-Malwas at Rs. 395 and New Great Eastern at Rs. 195.

Pearl Mill shares declined to Rs. 415.

Sir Shapurji Mill shares changed hands at Rs. 11 Premium.

Colaba Land Mill Co. shares were in demand at Rs. 1,370.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were placed between Rs. 302½ to Rs. 310. Deferred stood steady in the vicinity of Rs. 1,255.

Shivrajpoors were placed at Rs. 55 and Central India Mining at Rs. 58½.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 335 for cash.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 1,060.

Katni Cement Ordinary stood at Rs. 275 and Deferred Rs. 1,050.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 76.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan was quoted at Rs. 90½ and Warrant at Rs. 10.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(Incorporated in England.)

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 4th Nov. 1916.

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 4th Nov. 1916.		
G. I. P. Rly.	17,62,100	78,28,400
A. D. C. Rly.	55,000	2,69,200
B. K. Rly.	3,400	25,500
C. B. Rly.	4,200	26,600
Total ..	18,24.700	81,49 700
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 4th Nov. 1915.		
G. I. P. Rly.	14,25,148	70,62,908
A. D. C. Rly.	47,306	2,39,850
B. K. Rly.	5,247	26,371
C. B. Rly.	5,183	22,847
Total ..	14,82.884	73,51,976
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. Rly.	+3,36,952	+7,65,492
A. D. C. Rly.	+7,694	+29,350
B. K. Rly.	—1,847	—871
C. B. Rly.	—983	+3,753

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 4th Nov. 1916.	14,000	61,000
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 4th Nov. 1915 ..	7,386	36,702
Increase or Decrease	+6,614	+24,298

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
	Rs.	Rs
Approximate earnings for week ending 4th Nov. 1916 ..	1,100	7,200
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 4th Nov. 1915 ..	1 062	4,419
Increase or Decrease	+38	+2,781

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 9TH OF NOVEMBER, 1916.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HEATON.

In the Division Court No. 52.

FOR JUDGMENT.

24-16-1396-14.—Matubhai J & M, Birdichand Jivraj v. The Standard Bank Ld., Payne and Co.

3-16—849-13 and 901-13.—Captain and V, Lakhamsi Ladha & Co., a firm v. Lakhmichand Padamsey, a firm, Edgelow G W & Co.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL,

3-16—894-13 and 901-13—Captain and V, Lakhamsi Ladha and Co a firm v Lakhmichand Padamsey a firm, Edgelow G W and Co a firm, Part heard.

In Re Indian Cos. Act VII 3-16 of 1913 & Re Howard Bullough Mills Co. Ld. In-Liquidation.—Payne and Co, The Howard & Bullough Mills Co. Ld. (in Liquidation) v The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and ors, Craigie B & G

13-16—1363-15—Edgelow G W & Co, Shirm v The Standard Bank Ld, Payne and Co.

20-16—310-15—Tyabjee D & Co, Ramchander Lachminarayen a firm v Aboobucker Abdul Rahiman & Co a firm Little & Co.

31-16—746-15—Madhowji K & Ch, Bhagwanji Shivji v Miya Sidhi Mahomed Sidhi Abdul Aziz Shai Khani, Subnis and G.

14-16—1083-14—Tyabji D & Co, Manalal Rugnath & ors, Radhakison Ramjiwan a firm, Captain and V.

32-16—585-15—Edgelow G W & Co, Haridas Ranchordas & anr v The Mercantile Bank of India Ld, Crawford B & Co.

33-16—478-10—Jehangir & S, Fatma Begum & ors v. Ismail Haji Allarakhia and anr, Vachha & Co.

35-16—205-15—J A Valles, Parwatibai v Thakubai widow and ors, M B Chothia.

36-16—607-15—Motichand and D, Virchand Dalcharam a firm v Messrs. Pulee & Co. a firm, Shroff D & D.

38-16—183-16—Payne and Co, Khensabai widow & anr v Sir Ibrahim Ramhimtulla Kt and ors, Payne and Co, Patell & Ez.

40-16—25-16—Wadia G and Co., Bai Ratanbai widow v Sha Dhanrup Sheraji & Co a firm, Dubash and Co.

41-16—153-15—Dikshit D and P, Shrinath Jasrup & ors v Brijvallabhdas Purshotamdas a firm, Motichand & D.

S. C. 42-16—728-16—Merwanji K & Co, Ramdayal Jamnalal a firm v Messrs. Niyanand Umanand a firm, Captain and V.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTION AND COSTS ON COMR'S SEPARATE REPORT.

286-14.—Manecklal & Co., Bai Sakubai v. Ganpat Kashinath Mankar, Mehta D & L.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE

1402-14—Amin and Desai, Harilal Keshowlal a firm v Keshowlal Hathibhai, Edgelow G W and Co., Tyabji D and Co., Part heard.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMR'S REPORT.

31-09—Tyabji D and Co, Bai Moolibai v Chunilal Pitamber and ors, Sabnis and G, Ard H D and Co, Little and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1443-15—Payne and Co, Goomaji Prithviraj a firm v. Mirjamal Gajanand a firm, Patell and Eze.

965-16—Payne and Co, The Standard Bank Ltd v Vallabhdas Ravji and anr, Mirza M and M, Tyabji D and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

191-15.—Payne and Co., S Narayan & Co., a firm v. Harjiwandas Jaichand and ors, Tyabji D and Co., Amin and D, Edgelow G W & Co.

848-15.—Payne and Co., Hyderally Goolam Hoosein Bhimji v. Fazal Bhimji & ors, Edgelow G W & Co., Mulji and Tha.

182-14.—Edgelow G W & Co., Bhaichand Kalyanchand v. Oomar Haji Sumar and ors, Patell and Eze, Motichand and D.

648-15.—D J Mantri, Pundlik Rowji v. Laxuman Jairam, Patell & Ez.

887-16.—Bhimji & Co., Verji Tejpal v. Ramgopal Devichand, & ors, Surajmal and Co.

S C Ct 485-18503-16.—Malvi H M & R, Mohanlal Narandas v. A K Khambatta, & anr, Payne & Co., In Person.

1172-15.—Malvi H M & R, Kasturchand Sadasukh v. Samchandre Rampratab, Surajmal & Co.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

1290-12.—Jehangir M & S, Gopaldas Haridas & anr v. Haji Cassam Ebrahim Gorey & ors.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMR'S REPORT.

1319-15.—Payne & Co., The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Diwalibai, widow, Malvi H M & R.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

757-15.—Crawford B & Co., Bai Oomabai, widow v. Yeshwantrao Ghanasham Nadkarni and ors, Chitnis M and K, Khanderao L & M, Smetham B & Co., Part Heard.

S C 1073-16.—Motichand & D, Shavaksha D Daver v. Rustomji B Wadia, Sabnis & G.

1359-15.—Mans H M & Co., Shrikrishna Dinanath Dandekar & ors v. Dinanath Balkrishna Dandekar and ors, Dubash & Co., Ardeshir H D & Co., Bhaishanker K & G, Matubhai J & M, Tyabji D and Co.

483-16.—Captain and V, Sulleman Meghji v. Haji Ebrahim Elias, Mulla and M.

1102-15.—Captain & Vaidya, Bai Passi, widow v. Amritlal Baldevdas and anr., Sunderdas & Co.

1327-15—Captain & V., Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam Mitha, v. Currimbhai Lalji Sajan and anr., Matubhai J. & M.

1322-15.—Mansuklal & Co., Dhanjishaw Dadabhoy Chinimini, v. Sorabji Framji and anr, Ardeshir H D & Co., Purnanand & Co.

12-16.—Motichand & D, Bhabbutmal Sardarmal & anr v. Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper, Mulla and M.

107-16—C P De Cunha, Pandurang Balcrishna Pathak, v. Vinayak Pandurang Gothasker and anr., Raghavaya N & Co.

125-16—Khanderao L & M, Ramchandra Krishnarao Telang and ors., v. Udhavji Dhanjibhai, Edgelow G W & Co.

53-16—Malvi H M & R, Shankarlal Liladhar, v. Messrs. Ebji Umersi a firm and anr. Bhaishanker K & G.

501-16.—Nadirshaw and D, Dinbai, widow v. Cursetji Byramji Daroowalla, Crawford B & Co.

172-16.—Matubhai J & M, Hoosemaboo, v. Mahomedally Ahmedally, Mirza M & M.

321-16—Tyabji D & Co., A H Vishram, v. The Hon. Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed and ors. Patell and Ez.

364-16—Edgelow G W & Co, Narotam Morarji Gokuldas & ors v. The Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (in Liquidation), Little & Co.

583-16—Little & Co. The Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (in Liquidation) v. Kalyanrai Gulabrai Ghoda, Edgelow G W & Co

182-16—Jam R and D, Fatmabai widow and anr v Tyabally Abdool Hoosein and ors, Payne and Co, Un P and P.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR JUDGMENT.

415-16.—Captain & V, Abdul Latiff Shaik Hoosein v. Pauling & Co., Ld., Crawford B & Co.

146-16.—Wadia G & Co., Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., & ors v. Dadabhoy Nusserwanji Jehangirji Wadia, Bhimji & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

554-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. The Poona Cotton and Silk Mfg. Co. in Liquidation and ors, Bhaishanker K & G, Ardeshir H D & Co., Part Heard.

713-16.—Motichand & D, A L Ferreira v. Tulsidas Typal, Jam R & D, Part Heard, 6-11-16.

660-16—Manecklal and Co., Khetsing Laxmidas Raoji an ors v Maneckbai widow and anr, Ard H D and Co.

822-16.—Manchershaw & N, Shavakshaw Nuserwanji Dubash v Sorabji Rustomji Subedar, Edg G W and Co.

S C Ct 475/18052-16—Moolchand Hajarimal and anr v Messrs Marshall Sons and Co Ltd, Little and Co.

843-16—Bhimji and Co., Vallabhdas Ramdas v Messrs Hirji Jetha and Co a firm, Mulla and Mulla.

764-16—Bhimji and Co, Peraj Hariarm Premabai widow and anr, Ard H D and Co.

940-16.—Mirza M & M, Sha Vallabhdas Parmanandas Mehta v. Dwarkadas Jekissondas, Payne & Co.

697-16.—Tyabji D & Co.., Hunsraj Tejmull, a firm v. Shivnarayen Shivbux & ors, Amin & Desai.

809-16.—Motichand & D, Mukundchand Agarchand Baria, v. Rajmal Hemchand, a firm, Ardesir H D & Co.

941-16.—Bhai K & Gir, The Pioneer Bank, Ld. (in liqn), v. Kirpalsing Patpatia, Dubash & Co.

902-16.—Bhimji & Co., Gangabai, widow v. Lalji Ranchhod, & ors, Pandia & Co.

1088-16.—J A Valles Ratanshah Ardeser Parakh v. Jehangir Framji Billimoria & anr, Manecklal & Co.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th Nov. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr....	29.823 Inch.
Temperature of Air	81.2 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.6 "
Dew Point.....	74.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.816 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	4 4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86.6 "
Minimum....do.....do.....	76.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	NNE, SE, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	117 Miles.
Fall of Rain.....	0.72 Inch.
Total fall during month	0.72 "
Do. do. year.....	86.05 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 8th.....	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.
		Nov	h. m.	ft in.	Nov	h. m.		ft. in.
Wed.	8	m 9	48	26 11	8	m 3	50	18 10
		10	42a	28 9		3	56a	15 1
Thur	9	m 10	27	26 10	9	m 4	34	18 9
		11	23a	29 1		4	32a	14 10
Fri.	10	m 11	5	26 8	10	m 5	16	18 11
						5	7a	14 1
Sat.	11	m 0	2	29 1	11	m 5	56	19 1
		11	41	26 4		5	40a	15 2
Sun.	12	m 0	39	28 9	12	m 6	34	19 4
		0	15a	25 1		6	11a	15 8
Mon.	13	m 1	14	28 4	13	m 7	11	19 8
		0	48a	25 4		6	41a	15 4
Tues.	14	m 1	47	27 8	14	m 7	48	20 0
		1	23a	24 1		7	11a	17 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 8 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 42m.	" 6h. 3m.
" 9 (Thursday)	" 6h. 43m.	" 6h. 3m.
" 10 (Friday)	" 6h. 43m.	" 6h. 2m.
" 11 (Saturday)	" 6h. 44m.	" 6h. 2m.
" 12 (Sunday)	" 6h. 44m.	" 6h. 2m.
" 13 (Monday)	" 6h. 45m.	" 6h. 2m.
" 14 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 45m.	" 6h. 1m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quater	1917 Nov.	2nd.,	11h. 20.6m. p.m.
Full Moon	" "	10th.,	1h. 48.0m. a.m.
Last Quarter	" "	18th.,	3h. 20.5m. a.m.
New Moon	" "	25th.,	2h. 20.4m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 8th November 1916 was 30.065 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given

BANK OF MADRAS RATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 8.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest remains unchanged.

Instant Relief for

Flatulence

Heartburn and Windy Spasms

The efficacy of Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief in these complaints will be a revelation to those who have hitherto trusted to bismuth or soda mixtures, or to old-fashioned liver pills and salts. The trouble is due to gas in the stomach or bowels arising from undigested food, and the natural remedy is to restore the organs to healthy action. Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief does that quickly, surely, and so it effects real cure where the old purgative preparations only weaken the system, and create the pill-taking or salts-taking habit.

Take Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief for constipation, biliousness, torpid liver, sick headache, dizziness, specks before the eyes flatulence and windy spasms, acidity, heartburn, impure blood, and that dull, heavy feeling which is a sure indication of liver troubles.

Ask for Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief and take no substitute.

Prices: As. 14 and Rs. 2.2, from all Chemists and Bazaars,

or direct from the Sole Agents for India, J. Murray and Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 303, Bombay.

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief is the companion to Dr. Cassell's Tablets. Purity is guaranteed.

Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, England.

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief

LIVER TONICS ANTACIDS CARMINATIVES LAXATIVES

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LD.

HEAD OFFICE:—29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 7th.

Luzon Maru	Watanabe	Kobe, Oct. 3
Nov. 8th.		
Lhasa	King	Karachi, Nov. 6

Nov. 8.

S. S. Tenshin Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Tenshin Maru left Singapore for Hongkong (Eastward bound), on the 7th instant.

S. S. Yetorofu Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Yetorofu Maru left Singapore for Hongkong (Eastward bound), on the 6th instant.

S. S. Luzon Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Luzon Maru, 2,846 tons, Captain F. Watanabe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, which port she had left on the 3rd ultimo, with a general cargo.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she had left on the 6th instant, with a general cargo and 22 cabin and 244 deck passengers.

Wednesday, 8th November, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Salgon Maru	Yamamoto	O. S. K.
B. Totomi Maru	Kamuda	N. Y. K.
C. & R. Mogoni Maru	Kajimoto	M. M. shiraz
D. & E. Bronzewing	Fairsairs	W. & A. G. & Co
F. Hudson Maru	Tukesha	W. & A. G. & Co
H. Hejaz	Turnel	T. M. & Co
K. Huntscastle		W. & A. G. & Co
M. Firozi	Grey	T. M. & Co
N. Quilia	Warrington	M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	B. S. N. Co
Banadurri	B. S. N. Co
Ponani	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Taiyabi	Exley	L. D. & Co
2 Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. Graham & Co
3 Loredano	Bir	V. S. N. Co
4 Alavi		T. M. & Co
6 Kasato Maru	Hori	O. S. K.
9 Kurotsima Maru	Mishikama	
10 & 11 City of Paris	Miller	K. N. & Co
12 & 13 City of York		K. N. & Co
15 Koweit	Wilson	T. M. & Co

WALL No. 6.

Harold	H. I. Dixon & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

7 Novara	Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co
8 Reading	Williams	W. & A. G. & Co
9 Bideford	Helme	W. & A. G. & Co
11 Castalia		W. & A. G. & Co
12 Kashmir	Irving	P. & O. S. N. Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Shwedagon	Steel Bros

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baroda		M. M. & Co
City of Calcutta	Rigby	W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Leslie	Henderson	J. F. & Co
City of Paris	Miller	K. N. & Co
Clan Fraser	Moson	J. F. & Co
Dia	Fallets	W. & A. G. & Co
Dovre	Siqulane	
Flor-de-Diu	Aboo	Bhimji
Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co
Luzon Maru	Watanabe	N. Y. K.
Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co
Montebello	Andrew	J. F. & Co
Nurani	Thomson	B. & P. S. N. Co
Okhla	Bamber	M. M. & Co
Pundua	Andreason	M. M. & Co
Rooke	Sura	W. & A. G. & Co
Sardar	Bruce	T. M. & Co
Skuld	Gabrielsen	F. F. C. & Co
Yetorofu Maru	Hirata	N. Y. K.
Yamagata Maru	Rudo	N. Y. K.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Paris (s) 50 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 89 bales wool, M. B. Kaisha; 49 bales cotton fly, M. Kastoorchand; 41 cwts. niger seed, O. Govindji and Co.

Circassia (s) 20 bales wool, V. Oomersee.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia (s) 50 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.

Castalia (s) 100 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia (s) 2,500 cwts. muss

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 30th of Ardibehest, 1286.
Mahomeran: 12th of Mohorrum, 1335.
Hindu: 15th of Kartik Sud, 1973.
Sunrise: 6h. 43m.; Sunset: 6h. 3m.
Phases of the Moon: Full Moon, Nov. 10.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office, at 9-30 a.m.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting, Navsari Buildings, Hornby-road, Fort, 3-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Company, "The Only Girl," 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, November 10.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Co., "The Belle of New York" at 9-30 p.m.
Catholic Ladies' Association Dance, at the Catholic Gymkhana commencing at 9-30 p.m. in aid of the Great War Sale.
Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Charbar, Jask, Linga, Bahrain, Dubai, Bandarabas, Mohomeran and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office, at 7-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, November 11.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon arrive at Grant Road Station at 7-50 a.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Co., "Grand Vaudeville Night" at 9-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, November 12.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Co. Matinee at 6 p.m. "To-night's the Night.

MONDAY, November 13.

Excelsior Theatre: New Bandman Opera Co. (1917) opening with "Mr. Manhattan" at 9-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, November 14.

Excelsior Theatre: New Bandman Opera Co. (1917) "Mr. Manhattan" at 9-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, November 15.

Excelsior Theatre: New Bandman Opera Co. (1917) "Mr. Manhattan" at 9-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, November 16.

Excelsior Theatre: New Bandman Opera Co. (1917) "Tina" at 9-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema at 6-30 and Bandman Opera at 9-30.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Queen's Road, 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.
West End Cinema, Charni Road, 6.45, 8.50, and 10.

BOMBAY VOLUNEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Wardlaw-Milne, Commanding.

Nov. 8.

No. 350—Duties.
Duties for the week commencing Monday, 6th instant:—
Orderly Officer for the ensuing week, Lieut. W. N. Cartland.
Orderly Officer next for duty, Lieut. W. Dunkerley.
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. C. B. Banks.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company, Sergt. E. A. Sherren.
Orderly Sergt. E. E. Company, Sergt. F. Kimpton.
No. 351—Parades.
Thursday, 7 p.m. at Headquarters. Explanatory lecture on Field Artillery Work:—"Gun Park to Cease Firing."
Friday, 7 a.m. at Headquarters. Range taking by mekometers and 15-pr. Gun laying; all members should endeavour to attend.
Friday, 6-15 p.m., at Headquarters, Signallers' Lamp Practice.
Friday, 7-15 p.m., at Headquarters, Aid on directors and plotters.
Saturday, 5 p.m., at Mahaluxmi. Battery 6in. B. L. C. Battery Drill. (Battery to be fully manned.)
Sunday. Rifle Shoot, time, conditions, and place will be notified later.

E. E. Company.

The E. E. Company, B. V. A., will parade at Apollo Bunder on Monday, the 13th instant, at 6-15 p.m. for defence light manning. Dress khaki coat, pants, and helmets.
The O. C. Company requests that all members will endeavour to attend these weekly parades so that the standard of efficiency already existing will be improved upon.

No. 3 Company, Kirkee.

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MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free from MARTIN, Depot, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Battery Drill on Wednesdays, at 6 p.m.
No. 1 Section on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 7 a.m.
No. 2 Section on Saturdays, at 8 a.m.
No. 356—Enrolments.
No. 1790, Gunner Chapman A. having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "D" Sub-Section, No. 3 Company, from November 7th, 1916.

P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICES.

A Whist Drive and Dance will be held at Headquarters this evening commencing 9-30 p.m. Tickets Re. 1 each.
There will be a meeting of the Recruiting Committee at 7 p.m. on 14th instant, at Headquarters.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Colonel G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

Poona, Nov. 8.

1030 Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 11th November, 1916:—
At Headquarters—
Buglers, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, at 5-30 p.m.
At Satara—
Machine Gun parade, Saturday at 5 p.m.
1031—Musketry.—The Rifle Range will be open for Class Firing at 7-30 a.m. daily except Thursdays and Sundays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to the Headquarter Office two days beforehand.
1032—Miniature Range.—Wednesday, November 8th, Miniature Rifle Club at 7-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Sd/ A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY VICTORIA GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music this evening, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Caledonia, with the outward Mails of the 27th ultimo, passed Suez at 1 p.m., on Tuesday, the 7th instant.

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS.

Mails for Mauritius, per extra s.s. Alavi, will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on Friday, the 10th instant.

REPORTED THEFT OF JEWELLERY.

Mr. Pratabchand Gulabchand, residing at Ridge Road, has reported to the Police the theft of articles of jewellery of the value of Rs. 1,892 from his bungalow during the past two months.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Mr. N. G. Weinkar, will deliver a lecture on "Some Thoughts on Social Service" this evening at 6-30 p.m. in the Prarthna Mandir Hall, Girgaum. Open to the public.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The Written Examination of the students of "A First Aid Class in English" organised by the Bombay Sanitary Association will be held on Saturday, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. I.) and the Oral Examination on Sunday, the 12th instant, at 10 a.m. (S. I.), at the Bombay Sanitary Institute Princess Street.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Two attacks and one death from plague occurred in the city on Thursday, an attack and a death being reported from Byculla and an attack from Mandvi. There were no cases of small-pox, but there were two attacks of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 74, as compared with 53 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 80 of 1914. Out of a total of 3,476 rats caught 10 were found to be plague-stricken.

POLICE OFFICERS AND MAGISTRATES ENTERTAINED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have been asked by Mr. Goolamhoosein Dalal, Mootawalli, of Mandanpura Mosque and Manager of Majlisses which are being held in the locality during the present Mohurrum Festival to request you to be good enough to publish in your issue, the visit of the Police Commissioner, and 1st and 3rd Presidency Magistrates and Sirdar Sooleiman Cassim Mitha to the Majlis on Saturday the 4th instant, the details of which are as follows:—

Mr. Badrooddin H. Koor, before the usual Sermon by Mowlana Mahmed Zulsariasooji was commenced, referred to the occasion as being a memorable event of the traditional and historical martyrdom of the grandsons of the Holy Prophet, and thanked on behalf of the managers and Mootawallis of the Majlis the guests of the evening who had kindly responded to the invitation. He eulogized the sympathy and popularity of the present Police Commissioner with the Mahomedans, and which he said the Commissioner had inherited from his good and kind father.

Mr. Vincent replied in suitable terms and thanked the managers for their hospitality, after which the guests were garlanded, and a shawl presented to Mowlana Mahmed Zakaria Soofi.

Soon after the departure of the guests the usual sermon was delivered, at the termination of which the congregation dispensed (*sic.*) at about midnight.—Yours, etc.

AHMED CASSUM PATEL.
79 Ripon Road Cross Lane,
Byculla. Nov. 6

SAYS PHOSPHATE DOUBLES STRENGTH AND HEALTH.

Numerous notices have appeared in the Press from time to time telling of the remarkable benefits to be derived from the regular use of *bitro-phosphate* instead of drugs and medicines. Investigation shows that pure *bitro-phosphate*, which is obtainable of any good chemist, enjoys its great popularity because of its peculiarly valuable property of quickly restoring the strength and vitality of the depleted nervous system. Neurasthenia, nervousness, sleeplessness and physical and mental weakness are almost invariably due to a starved nervous system. This condition can only be corrected by supplying to the nerve centres the necessary phosphoric food elements, the lack of which has caused all the trouble. For this purpose specialists almost invariably prescribe taking with each meal a tasteless 5-grain tablet of *bitro-phosphate*, which, while being inexpensive, is undoubtedly the most remarkable nerve food and restorative of health and strength known to medical science. 5797

GROUNDING OF S. S. SABARMATI.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

A Marine Court of Enquiry consisting of Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Chief Presidency Magistrate (the President), and Mr. H. F. Minnett, Master of the s.s. Bandra and Mr. A. H. Acheson, master of the s.s. Nerbada, was held yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, to conduct an enquiry into the circumstances attending the grounding of the s.s. Sabarmati on the Coromandel coast on the 5th ultimo. Mr. H. W. Tallent, master of the s.s. Orlana and Mr. A. H. Hughes, master of the s.s. Moora acted as assessors. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, appeared for Government while Mr. W. L. Weldon appeared for the Captain and the Chief Officer of the s.s. Sabarmati.

Shahabudin Sumsoodin, master of the s.s. Sabarmati, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he held a certificate of competency as master, granted by the Government of Bombay on the 21st July 1905. The steamer belonged to the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Limited. He had been in command of her off and on for the last six years. She was last surveyed on the 27th June, 1916. In October last he was returning from Karachi to Bombay. They left Cutch Mandvi at 4-15 p.m. on the 5th October, with 90 passengers on board and a crew of 46 all told. Nooroodin Haji Ismail was the chief officer. Nooroodin had served under him before, was a man to be relied on as a sailor and was a man of experience. On leaving Cutch Mandvi, the sea was calm, no breeze and flood tide. Witness had been up and down this coast for years. The tide in the gulf of Cutch was neat tide running at one or two miles an hour in shore. The chart showed 4 to 5 miles but that was at spring tides. When he left Mandvi he made an allowance for a tide of two knots. When he left Cutch Mandvi he steered S. 65 W. He produced the deviation card dated the 26th June, 1916. According to the card the error was 2 30 West. The true course would be S 63½ W. 6-12 p.m. (S.T.), was the high-water time for Beit. The ship's time was also standard time. Looking to the tide and everything else the course he took was a safe course. He did not mark the line of the course on the chart at the time of sailing. He had done so some days prior to sailing. Witness showed on the chart the course he steered when starting from Cutch Mandvi, and then made a detailed statement as to the course of the steamer and how she ran aground.

FOR SAFETY OF PASSENGERS.

Witness further said the passengers did not know that the steamer was aground because she was going slow before grounding and the shock was very little. The sea and the sky were calm at the time. He thought there was no danger because he saw that the ship was not taking water and she was aground on soft stones and sand. He then took out an anchor and dropped it seaward in eight fathoms of water to prevent the ship being drifted towards the coast if strong wind blew. The anchor was dropped at a place where the water was eight fathoms deep. Another lifeboat was then lowered and the starboard bow anchor was dropped. At that time it was neat tide and so they could not do anything. Lifeboats were kept ready and so were all the signalling lights, for the safety of passengers. He did not work the engines again as he was afraid lest the propeller might break. They remained there till 6 a.m.. At 1 a.m. he could see the coast and could recognise his position then. He saw the flash of the Dwarka light and clearly saw the Beit light, which was N 57 E true. He saw the beam of the Dwarka light. He took the bearing of the beam of the Dwarka light. The beam was S 140 E true. When the steamer takes ground the compass gets out of order, so it was not easy to give positions. He saw the Beit light, and of the Dwarka light he saw the beam. The course he had set originally was considerably west of where they stranded. He could not say how they happened to be at the place where they were stranded. There was nothing wrong with the compasses. The speed of the ship could be judged by marking objects on the shore or by dropping the log.

Some more evidence was recorded and the further enquiry was adjourned.

KNOCKING DOWN A PEDESTRIAN.

POSTAL MOTOR VAN DRIVER FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate Inspector Chapman, charged Sayud Jalaludin, driver of a postal motor van, with having driven his van in a rash and negligent manner on the wrong side of the road knocking down and injuring one Sharanappa Shangappa who was walking ahead on Hornby Road, with a bundle on his head and with having driven off without stopping.

The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 75 or in default was to undergo six weeks' imprisonment for driving rashly and negligently and Rs. 30 for driving off without stopping after having knocked down the man.

CHARGE OF MISAPPROPRIATING A DHOTIR.

The same accused was charged with dishonestly misappropriating a Dhatir out of the bundle of the man knocked down.

The accused pleading guilty, the case was remanded for a week that the Police might be enabled to ascertain his antecedents.

THEFT OF A PURSE BY A SWEEPER.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Sub-Inspector Novroji of the G. I. P. Railway, charged a sweeper, Pandoo Govind, with theft on the 6th November, at the Victoria War Hospital of a money bag containing Rs. 4-8-0 belonging to Sister J. Richardson.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to one day's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 12 or in default to 15 days' imprisonment.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

SANCTION FOR TAXI-CAB DRIVERS TELEPHONE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. S. C. Barodawala presiding, when consideration was given to the following letter from the Commissioner:—

"As required by Section 92 (*a*) of the Municipal Act, I have the honour to report for the information of the Standing Committee that Mr. Nasarwanji Motabhai Fitter has been allowed to erect a telephone cabin on the south footpath of University Road for the use of the taxi-cab drivers occupying the public stand in that road on the following conditions:—

(1) that the size of the cabin shall be as small as possible (say about 3 ft. square) and of approved design and shall be erected on a site selected by the Executive Engineer's Department;

(2) that the telephone shall be allowed to be used free of cost by all Municipal and Police Officers in cases of emergency;

(3) that the cabin shall be liable to be removed at any time on receipt of a notice from the Municipal Commissioner who need assign no reason for requiring such removal;

(4) that a fee of Rs. 12 per annum shall be paid in advance by the lessee.

The letter was recorded.

PLAGUE IN POONA STILL INCREASING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Nov. 8.

The following figures of the present plague epidemic in the Poona City are furnished by the City Municipality:—In June one attack and one death; in July 17 attacks and 21 deaths; in August 76 attacks and 119 deaths; in September 593 attacks and 604 deaths; in October 777 attacks and 1,449 deaths; total 1,484 attacks and 2,194 deaths. These figures do not include the cantonment or the suburban limits which keep separate returns. The fact that numbers are still progressively rising, shows that the epidemic has not passed its worst as yet though large numbers of people have left Poona.

INOCULATION BY BRIBERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In a letter published in your valued columns on Tuesday entitled "Inoculation by Bribery," doubt was cast and ridicule was poured on the following extravagant assertion penned by an inoculation enthusiast which appeared in a leading article on plague in the "Times of India" the other day:—

Imagine (says a correspondent) people buffeting, elbowing, straining every nerve, might and main, to enter the room, not for the gift of gold or sweets, but for taking in a prick of a hypodermic needle and a smarting injection of the vaccine. It is a scene for a cinema operator to perpetuate on a film. The whole populace of Nagpur city has rushed in for inoculation, and madly, too! And why Our records, our experience, and costly experiments for the last many years have been convincing the "shirkers", who were watching from the fence, by the proof of practised results that inoculation means "Life in the city wherein the people live in the very midst of death.

It now turns out, to quote the Nagpur correspondent of the local "Sanj Varthman" (Friday). that "the mill-hands who submit to inoculation are given two days' free wages." So that, in reality, it was "for the gift of gold" that these poor men "rushed . . . madly. . . buffetting, elbowing, straining every nerve, might and main, to enter the room" and not because of their alleged belief in the efficacy of the nostrum as the "Times of India" would have the public believe.

Surely there should be some limit to the flagrant misstatements and perversions of fact published from time to time at the behest of medical men obsessed with a superstitious blood-poising craze.

The obvious result of inserting the sensational statement quoted and boycotting the correction is to create the false impression that the efficacy of the fad is recognized on all hands, and thus to mislead, in the interests of vaccine mongers, as many persons as can be gulled, into submission to the pumping of what Dr. Walter Hadwen M.D., D.P., pertinently designates "liquid filth" into their veins.—Yours, etc.,

DISGUSTED.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir, Might I ask the "Bombay Chronicle" to think before it publishes the views of correspondents. Every paper has the right to reject contributions or letters, which were defamatory, offensive, valueless or even against the paper's policy. Now what is gained by the publication in the issue of the 7th of a letter headed "Inoculation by Bribery" and signed "Anti-Humbug?" What does this letter taken as a whole, convey? By insinuation, by the nom-dep-lume, by quotation from Mr. Nevinson writing of plague inoculation in the nineties it suggests that the account given in the "Times of India" as to the inoculation rush in Nagpur is a misrepresentation of facts. And Why? Because Mr. Nevinson many years ago initiated the readers of his work into the "mean cratic mystery" when a "considerate Government" paid those who were inoculated a small sum of money. Does "Anti-Humbug" imply that the motives of Government were dishonest? Can one not equally well read into Mr. Nevinson's criticisms of Government's ways a condemnation of the Indian character? I have no use for Nevinson or Anti-Humbug or any other perverter of facts by illogical argument. If in some centres Government deemed it necessary to popularize a proved prophylactic measure by bribery,—by all means call it that if you want to be vicious,—other centres were to be found even in those early days where a fee was charged for plague inoculation. I ask again what is Anti-Humbug trying to prove? That in Nagpur there was no rush? If so let him get details from there. But I beg of him to acquire a sense of proportion and to consider before rushing into print whether his contribution helps the people of India, let alone the Government. If it does not he has misepresented the "new spirit" in India." Let us be constructive. If Anti-Humbug has the right spirit he will help to popularize plague inoculation. Anti-Humbug is Anti-Humble bee (a genus of social bee in which the individual works for the commonweal of the whole.)—Yours, etc.,

HUMBLE BEE.

The Great WAR SALE

which opens at the Town Hall, Bombay, on Monday, November 20th, at 4 p. m., will be the greatest auction sale ever held in India and will extend over five days. Many hundreds of articles of every description will be offered and there will be great bargains in

Household Furniture	Sik and Cotton Goods
Jewellery	Wines and Spirits
Horses	Glass and China
Brass and Bronze ware	Motors
Oil and Water Colours	Antiques
Books	Soaps and Scents
Woollen Goods	Leather goods
Silver ware	Musical Instruments

and Wild Animals, &c., &c,, &c.

VIEW DAY

Monday, November 20th, from 4 to 12 p. m.

AUCTION DAYS

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 21st to 24th November inclusive.

Times of Auction—4-30 to 8 p.m. and 9-30 to 11 p.m. each day.

THE MONSTER LUCKY BAG

will contain 5,000 prizes and will open at 4 p.m. on Monday, November 20th. Tickets may be drawn in exchange for the coupons purchased on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday, November 20th to 23rd inclusive, between 4-30 and 8 p.m. and prizes will be issued from Tuesday to Friday, 21st to 24th inclusive between the same hours. All prizes unclaimed by 8 p.m. Friday, 24th November, will be disposed of by the Committee for the benefit of the Fund.

TICKETS ARE NO LONGER AVAILABLE

An Illuminated Fete

in the grounds adjoining the Town Hall and the Elphinstone Circle Garden will be open each day from 4 p.m. until 12 p.m.

His Excellency the Governor's Band and other Bands will perform at intervals and concert and the atrical entertainments will be arranged at times to be notified.

Merry Side Shows

will be opened and will include

Skittle Alley	Children's Fish Pond
Living Aunt Sally	Magic Bowl
Shooting Gallery	Wax-works
The Mermaid	Breaking up the Happy Home

Cocoanut shies and many others.

Refreshments to suit all classes.

A parcel delivery and forwarding office will be established for the delivery of goods to any part of Bombay and up-country at moderate charges. Everything realised goes to the War Fund.

Enquiries should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Great War Sale and Fete, Mayo Road, Bombay.

PRICES OF ADMISSION

Season Tickets admitting bearer to all parts for the whole period Rs. 3/-

Daily Tickets of admission to the Auction Sale and Lucky Bag Annas 8/-

Daily Tickets to the Fete only Re. 1/-

CATALOGUES

Containing particulars of the lots offered for sale at the Auction and the prizes contained in the Lucky Bag will be available on and from Monday, 20th November, at As. 8 per copy

WORKING COMMITTE.

S. M. EDWARDES, Esq., C.S.I. C.V.O., I.C.S. (Chairman)
MAHOMMEDBHOY HAJEEBHOY LALJI, Esq.
G. H. McCAUSLAND, Esq.
E. G. PEARSON, Esq.
The HON. Mr. PHIROZE C. SETHNA.
The HON. Mr. PURSHOTUMDAS THAKURDAS.
J. E. JACKSON, Esq. (Honorary Secretary.)

THE TILAK CASE

SECURITY PROCEEDINGS IN HIGH COURT.

HON. MR. JINNAH'S ADDRESS.

ALLEGED ILLEGALITIES IN LOWER COURT.

COURT OVER-CROWDED.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

B. G. TILAK v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. Hatch, District Magistrate of Poona, who had called upon Mr. B. G. Tilak to furnish security for good behaviour under section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code and by his order dated the 12th August, 1916, required Mr. Tilak to enter into a bond in a sum of Rs. 20,000 with two sureties each in a sum of Rs. 10,000 to be of good behaviour for a period of one year.

GROUNDS FOR REVISION APPLICATION.

The petitioner in his application among other grounds stated that the Magistrate misunderstood section 124 A of I.P.C. and failed to duly notice the 2nd explanation. The Magistrate omitted to follow the provisions of section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code in the conduct of the case after the appearance before him of the applicant to show cause as required by his notice, in that he failed to examine the informant in the petitioner's presence. The Court erred in law in admitting at the stage it did, evidence of petitioner's previous convictions recorded more than six years ago and in using the same for construing the speeches of the petitioner. The Court erred in law in accepting as proved the particular words and passages for which the petitioner is bound over without legally sufficient evidence. The Magistrate allowed his judgment to be influenced by the notes of the shorthand writers regarding "cheers" etc., without, legal proof of the same.

NOT VERBATIM REPORTS.

The three speeches as presented to the Court by the prosecution were not the verbatim reports of the petitioner's speeches, and could not legally be made the bases of an order under section 108. The main object of the petitioner in the speeches being to bring about a change in the system of administration by an amendment in the Government of India Act which is only a measure within the meaning of explanation II of section 124 I.P.C. That in supporting "Home Rule" for India the petitioner never intended to use nor had used any expressions offensive within the meaning of section 124A, but in stating his case for Home Rule he had referred to the defects likely to disappear under a Home Rule system regarding which the prosecution has got nothing to say. The lower Court had misunderstood the expression "Government established by law in British India" appearing in section 124 A and it erred in assuming to stand for "Government" as defined in section 17 of the Penal Code.

This case came on for hearing yesterday before their Lordships Justices Batchelor and Shah. The Court room was fully crowded and there was hardly any room left.

A WRONG VIEW.

Mr. Jinnah, at the outset read the order of the District Magistrate passed against the applicant under section 108 Criminal Procedure Code and said that in the first place the Court had to find out whether there was an attempt to disseminate, in this case orally, disaffection towards Government established by law in British India within the meaning of section 124A I. P. Code, and whether the three speeches are seditious. The Court had to find what was Government established by law. The Magistrate had taken a wrong view. There was no criticism of Government established by law. It had not been attacked anywhere. There was not a single word against it, on the contrary Mr. Tilak had said that the British Government was beneficial. There are definitions given in the Indian Penal Code sections 16 and 17 of the word "Government of India" and "Government."

Mr. Justice Batchelor:—How do you say "Government" is different from "Government of India'?'

Mr. Jinnah:—The word "Government" not in the concrete form but in the abstract form i.e., formed constitutionally. Take section 17 I. P. C. Under that any police sepoy would come. A mamlatdar or a Collector would individually come under that section. That section 17 has nothing to do with "Government" established by law. The only authoritative pronouncement on this point is in 8 Bom. L. Reporter by Justice Batty at page 438. There his Lordship has observed what the abstract conception is a Government.

Justice Batchelor:—I wanted to test your argument in respect of section 16 and 17. I do not know why you go into "what is Government" and "what is not Government." Do you accept the passage?

Mr. Jinnah:—I don't. My submission is that the speeches are nothing but a criticism of a certain portion or a system of administration and not the whole Government. Here is one part viz., the Civil Service which is called the Bureaucracy and Mr. Tilak's criticism is against that part of the section. There again the comment or the criticism is not that the whole of Government be done away with but a particular phase of it, viz., the bureaucracy.

Justice Batchelor:—I take your argument is that this should not be done away with but brought under control.

Mr. Jinnah:—And made responsible to the people.

NO INTENTION TO CAUSE DISAFFECTITON.

Mr. Jinnah continued that the Magistrate was wrong in attaching the meaning "want of affection" to the word "disaffection" as laid down by Strachey J. If the speeches are read and read as a whole he thought that they were nothing but comments to change the methods of Government by lawful means.

Mr. Jinnah submitted that secondly, in every criminal case and in a case of such a kind "intention" is essential. How was that to be shown? He did not dispute that it was to be gathered from the speeches themselves. He had selected 49 passages which went to show that Mr. Tilak never intended to cause disaffection towards Government established by law. One more thing to be noted was whether the speeches were before the Court exactly as they were delivered by the speaker. Strictly speaking the shorthand notes were intended for refreshing the memory. The substance might be correct. But a phrase here or a word there in a particular passage made a lot of difference. Therefore the speeches are to be taken with caution and should be construed in a manner favourable to the speaker.

Justice Batchelor:—That is one of the meanings of the phrase that the speeches must be "read as a whole." The speaker must not be pinned down to a particular word.

Mr. Jinnah said that some of the translations were challenged.

Justice Batchelor:—We don't want to turn to a translation unless necessary.

Mr. Jinnah:—I want to draw your Lordships' attention to the meaning of the word "Government" in the Government of India Act of 1915. Section 2 laid down what was "Government." It meant the King and the Parliament. Certain powers are delegated to the Secretary of State for India. Under section 33, the supervision of the military and civil services vested in the Governor-General in Council. Strictly if we take the view of Justice Batty, then the "Government established by law" would mean the King and the Parliament. I say it is open to a citizen to say that a particular service be altered, even unreasonably, and criticise that it should be changed. That is not causing disaffection. I may refer your Lordships to Halsbury's Laws of England, Vol. IX p.463, para 9, in connection with the question of "intention." The intention is not seditious if it said that the King has been misled. The prosecution has to satisfy your Lordships that Mr. Tilak's intention was really to cause disaffection towards "Government established by law in India." It is no use saying that he put on a cloak. The Home Rule League was established at Belgaum and as said by Mr. Binning in the Lower Court, I take it that there is nothing wrong in that movement. At Belgaum Mr. Tilak wanted to convince his audience that the Home Rule League was a good one and that they should be members. Therefore I say that he had no "intention" to disseminate sedition.

PRAISE OF GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Jinnah then referred to the passages in speech No. 1, in which Mr. Tilak praised the British Government, and asked their Lordships to imagine that whether a speaker starting with praises for the British Government wanted to excite disaffection. Mr. Tilak did not want to change the "invisible" Government but the "visible" form of it. He submitted that the audience must be most perverted if it got disaffected with such passages taken as they were from various parts of the speeches. Mr. Jinnah said that he admitted that a cunning man might introduce the subject with praises and then hammer his own ideas. But this was not the case here.

A MISCONCEPTION.

Mr. Jinnah then referring to the objection made to certain passages by the Prosecution said that several of them were made under misconception as to what the speeches were about.

Justice Shah:—What is the original word for conceit? I could not make it out.

Mr. Jinnah:—The word in Maratha is "ghamend" which means over-confidence.

Justice Batchelor:—Speaking for myself I can't make out what is the difference between "conceit" and over confidence."

Mr. Jinnah:—One is more offensive than the other.

Continuing, Mr. Jinnah said that by the reference to the "aching belly" it, was meant to impress that it was the people who knew what the grievances were and not the officials.

Justice Batchelor:—It means in English, "He who wears the shoes knows where it pinches."

Mr. Jinnah submitted that it was clear from the passage he referred to what the speaker was driving at. The officials did not know what grievances there were and how they were to be remedied and hence a change was necessary.

STORY OF THREE ROGUES.

Coming to the story of the three rogues, Mr. Jinnah said that that was a passage which the Prosecution complained of. It was not meant to apply to the British people but to those who were against Home Rule.

Justice Batchelor:—I think the story told by Lord Macaulay.

Mr. Jinnah:—Mr. Tilak said to his audience, "Do not be simple like the Brahmin in the story of the three rogues. Do not mind what others say." Dr. Bhandarkar used that story in the Legislative Council.

Justice Batchelor:—I take, according to you, the story says "If you think that Home Rule is good, then you must not give it up because the first, the second or the third person says that it is not good."

Mr. Jinnah:—Yes, my Lord. Mr. Tilak is said to be carrying on Home Rule on his back.

Justice Shah:—Is not the gravamen of the offence proved by the prosecution attributing dishonesty to the objectors?

The Advocate-General:—Three rogues mean three people. It represents those who are protesting against the Home Rule and who cheat the people.

Mr. Jinnah:—Dr. Bhandarkar used the story and applied it to three of his colleagues in the Legislative Council at the time of the University Bill.

The Advocate-General:—It is discourteous.

Justice Batchelor:—We have nothing to do about discourtesy. We want to see if there is a criminal offence.

While dealing with the passage which referred to the attitude of a fresh civilian towards an old mamlatdar, Mr. Jinnah submitted there was nothing objectionable.

Justice Batchelor:—Subject to what the Advocate-General may say, we don't think there is anything in it.

Mr. Jinnah further contended that Mr. Tilak urged that we were more fit than before and so we could be given the powers. If a man wanted to change a system, how was he to do it without finding fault with it? He asked the bureaucracy if the powers were to be given they should be given, but it should not be said that we were not fit for them. Mr. Tilak wanted to strengthen his arguments.

Justice Batchelor:—The passage dealing with the treatment of slaves should be explained.

Mr. Jinnah in explaining that passage said that what Mr. Tilak meant was what object could there be in keeping us under the present condition without political rights but that of keeping us as we are.

Justice Shah:—It is an expression of impatience on the other side.

Mr. Jinnah:—Are your Lordships going to take the word by itself? It is not so in Marathi.

Mr. Bakhale then read the portion of the passage in Marathi.

Justice Batchelor:—That makes easier for you. There it means the "result." Mr. Government Pleader, do you accept it or not?

Government Pleader:—"Tatparya" means "moral."

Mr. Advocate-General:—"The upshot in saying this" would be the proper translation.

NOT AN ATTACK ON GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Jinnah continued that Mr. Tilak said that the objection did not come from Government. Amongst the objectors he included those who were in favour i.e., the Civil Service. It was not an attack on Government established by law. Under such circumstances criticism would be impossible.

With regard to the history of the East India Co., it was undisputed and correct. Mr. Tilak said that the establishment and the employees remained the same. That was also perfectly true.

Mr. Jinnah referred to Mr. Tilak's criticism about the Legislative Councils.

Justice Batchelor:—Is this objected to?

Advocate-General:—I don't particularly object to it.

Mr. Jinnah referring to the passage where the State Secretary is called the son-in-law said that it was an Indian phrase. Just as a son-in-law has no rights "de facto" or "de jure" still beyond being the husband of the daughter of the master of the house, still he overmasters. This position of the Secretary of State under the present constitution is intolerable. It was not that the appointment was superfluous as observed by the Magistrate.

Justice Batchelor inquired what was the meaning of the passage regarding the expressions "alien" and "giving a push."

Mr. Jinnah said there was something missing. He said there were two methods of reform one by going over the head of the bureaucracy and the other is through them. Mr. Tilak wants to go over to Parliament over the head of bureaucracy. We don't want the obstruction. Referring to the passage,—"Who asked the Englishmen to come over here?" Mr. Jinnah said that was an old old argument.

Justice Batchelor:—Nobody objected to it.

Mr. Jinnah:—Reading the speech as a whole what was the result which was to be left on the mind of the audience after hearing the praise for the British Government, British rule, but condemnation a strict condemnation of a part of the administration? Why was it seditious? You may find here and there a particularly harsh or discourteous word. But you can't help unless you use harsh words.

Justice Batchelor:—We have to decide whether you are within section 124 A. no matter how forcible the arguments used may have been.

Mr. Jinnah:—I say that the speaker is not causing disaffection towards Government established by law.

THE SECOND SPEECH.

As regards the second speech Mr. Jinnah contended that the criticism was a criticism of the system again. No matter whether one or two Indians would enter the service. Mr. Tilak meant to define "alien" according to his own idea. The whole of the argument was that the administration was not carried on on proper lines and the system which managed it thought first of their own interest and not of Indians, and so in that sense they were "aliens." Here the Government did not mean the Government established by law. The speech was to be read as a whole. It was not to be taken that the Government established by law was opposed to Indian interests. What Mr. Tilak meant was that the mere fact that the personnel of the Government was foreign was not to be taken into account. He did not object on the ground of personnel in the sense of origin but the persons who thought first of their interests were called "aliens."

MEANING OF "ALIEN" GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Justice Batchelor inquired what the expression Government is "alien" meant.

Mr. Jinnah said that the person who did not care for others but for himself was called an "alien." He said that that was nothing but a complaint against the bureaucratic government.

Mr. Justice Batchelor:—Against the Government.

Mr. Jinnah:—If your Lordships do not accept my interpretation I don't want to say further on this point.

Mr. Justice Batchelor:—The whole question is whether that language will or will not disaffect the people against the Government.

Mr. Jinnah:—We have the administration of the country in the hands of a certain class, and they do not treat us with justice. Is that sedition? Is it exciting disaffection towards Government? The origin of sedition as your Lordships know must result in something. Will this result in something?

Mr. Justice Batchelor: It will bring on a feeling.

Mr. Jinnah: It may bring on a feeling against a class.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: The thing attacked in the plainest possible word is Government. What do you want to say to it?

Mr. Jinnah: I say that no intelligent man would have the feeling of disaffection towards the Government.

USE OF THE WORD "SARKAR."

Mr. Justice Shah: What is, the original word for Government? Is it *Sarkar*?

Mr. Jinnah: I have heard a Mamlatdar being called a *Sarkar*. *Saikar* means administration. There is no word in Marathi for bureaucracy. It undoubtedly means administration. As regards the reference to the "aching belly" in the lower Court the prosecution had made much of it.

The Advocate-General: We are not going to rely upon that.

Mr. Jinnah: When you find *Sarkar* translated as Government it does not mean Government as established by law but bureaucracy or Civil Service. This speech also could only be followed by intelligent, men who would not be disaffected as defined under sec. 124A.

AFTER LUNCH.

Mr. Jinnah in order to clear his arguments about the expression "alien" said that it did not mean anything offensive to the Government established by law. When the word *Sarkar* was used it did not mean the Government established by law in India. On the other hand it was clear that it was an attack on the bureaucracy.

CHANGE OF SYSTEM ADVOCATED.

As regards speech No. 3, after showing the passages which favoured the connection of the British Government, Mr. Jinnah said that there was the same idea viz.: that the officers should be under our control and made responsible to us. Reading these speeches what was the impression one could form? The whole burden of the song was that here was a system of Government, viz., bureaucracy. It was not under the control of the people. It was to be changed not by unconstitutional means but in a lawful manner by petitioning to the British Parliament. It was quite clear. As regards the expression "treatment like beasts" our suggestion is that it should have been translated as "treatment like cattle." The whole question was whether the people should not progress and advance like other nations. The "parrot story" was also objected to in the lower Court.

The Advocate-General:—I drop it.

Mr. Jinnah: I say that these speeches are a criticism of a system which is only a part of the administration. That the Home Rule League is a good one, that people should join it and try to change the system.

Mr. Jinnah then drew their Lordships attention to the Magistrate's finding and said that the Magistrate was wrong in calling the audience as ignorant. It might not be a highly intellectual audience.

Mr. Justice Batchelor:—I suppose that the audience would be that of Maratha agriculturists.

Mr. Jinnah: They may not be highly intellectual, but it is no use saying that they were ignorant. Otherwise Mr. Tilak would be wasting his breath.

Finally Mr. Jinnah submitted whether their Lordships were not satisfied that the attack was on the Civil Service. And all the speeches read as a whole were nothing but criticism.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S REPLY.

The Advocate-General in reply said that there was a good deal of hair-splitting about the phrase "Government established by Law." His learned friend without citing any authority said that the King and Parliament were the Government established by law. He need not lay stress on the meaning of that expression. It was made clear by Strachey J. It was argued before the Full Bench.

Justice Shah:—Has not the Full Bench said in that judgment that the point of Government and Government established by law was a minor one.

The Advocate-General:—Yes.

Mr. Justice Batchelor:—Government acts through his agents; e.g. the Forest Department the Police Department and the unfortunate bureaucracy to which I belong. It depends upon the way in which it is attacked. It is a question of fact.

GOVERNMENT MEANS THE EXECUTIVE.

The Advocate-General:—I say Government means those persons that are entrusted with the executive powers.

Mr. Justice Shah:—Take a concrete case such as a criticism against the Forest Department or Civil Service. Would it be exciting disaffection against Government?

The Advocate-General:—Civil Service is a major portion of the Government. It cannot be distinguished from the Government itself. It was true that the King was excluded from the criticism. What Mr. Tilak is charged with is not that which he has not done, but with what he has done. Parliament is excluded from criticism. The King and the Parliament are contrasted with the Government in this country.

The Advocate-General then referred to certain passages where Government was called alien and argued that Mr. Tilak distinguished Government from bureaucracy when it suited him.

The Addvocate-General said that his learned friend Mr. Jinnah had not grappled or attempted to grapple the real difficulties in his way. The charges made by the speaker were that the Government was "alien" and hence hostile to the interests of the people. Mr. Tilak had also charged Government with holding out hopes without any intention of fulfilling them, and that the Government of this country was, as in the Company's time, purely a money-making business. There were frequent references to the slavish condition of the people.

FAIR AND UNFAIR CRITICISM.

Then the Advocate-General referred to the passage where Mr. Tilak speaks of Mamlatdar of ripe experience lorded over by young civilian.

Batchelor J:—It is a fair criticism.

Advocate-General:—The speaker insinuates that the Government is not being carried quite disinterestedly. He submitted that these allegations could have no other effect but excite disaffection towards Government, in the minds of the audience.

Batchelor J:—All criticisms pro tanto excite a certain amount of disaffection. The question is whether the criticism of the speaker has gone beyond that and excited disaffection towards Government.

Batchelor J:—Supposing you or I was present when the speech was delivered. might not a reasonable man come away with the impression that the Government ought to have done more than what it actually did?

Justice Shah:—Is not the speaker entitled to a certain amount of indulgence in view of the fact that he does not stand on the same advantageous position as the writer of an article? No doubt he has to keep himself under the bounds of law.

Batchelor J:—Is no allowance to be made to the speaker?

INTENTION OF THE SPEAKER.

The Advocate-General referring to the intention of the speaker said that there was no doubt about it. It was quite clear from the speeches themselves. But his submission was that the question of intention was quite immaterial for the purposes of section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Justice Shah referring to the section observed that there was much difference between clauses A and B.

The Advocate-General:—The Magistrate is not concerned with the fact that the speaker had the intention of disseminating sedition.

Batchelor J:—If the words have that effect then the speaker cannot be heard to say that his intention was not to excite disaffection.

The Advocate-General then referred to a case in 43 Cal., p. 501, and finished his arguments.

MR JINNAH'S REPLY.

Mr. Jinnah in reply said that the whole of Mr. Tilak's speeches were an attack against bureaucracy, and submitted that if one cannot be committed under section 124 A or section 153 then he cannot be called upon to give security. The Government has the option of prosecuting the man or asking him to give security.

NO SEDITION WITHOUT INTENTION.

Mr. Jinnah then read a passage from Halisbury's Law of England where it was said that it was no sedition if the speaker had no intention of disseminating sedition.

Batchelor J:—Is that a Law in India?

Mr. Jinnah:—I submit it is. We could not depart from the fundamental principle involved in section 124 A.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

Their Lordships reserved judgment, for today.

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah, Messrs. Baptista and Erulkar with Mr. S. R. Buckle appeared for Mr. Tilak.

The Advocate-General, and Messrs. Binning, Strangman and N. M. Patwardhan with the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

At the Share Market to-day with more sellers than buyers of coal shares in evidence prices in some instances gave way and some irregularity was noticed. Gunny Market firmed up considerably and this was reciprocated in the Share Market, where jute mill shares were eagerly bought and they advanced several points in value. The following sales took places:—

Coal:—Aldih 229; Bansjorah 12-12; Barabont 18, 18-4; Bansra 17 to 18-4; Bengal Giridih 24; Benakuri 14; Bhalgora 42, 42-8; Bokaro Jherriah 15 to 16; Bokaro and Ramgurh 15-12 to 16; Borrea (ord) 17-10, 18; Burra Dhemo 14-2, 14-6; Barragarh 3-12, 4; Burrakur 35-12; Central Kurkend 37; Central Pench 12-4; Damuda 27-8; Equitable (ord) 56; Govindpur 12 to 19-12; Gopalichuck 12-8, 12; Industry 12-8; Jumoni 8-12, 9; Ghusick 23-12, 24; Nazira 20-4, 20-8; New Beerbhoom 59-8; New Kessurgarh 12; New Tetturya 14-8; New Kendah 13-4; Nowaghur 25, 25-8; North Damuda 12 to 14; Nodiha 12-12, 13; North-West 40-8; Ondal 11, 11-4; Parasea 3-4 to ; Phularitand 5, 5-8; Pench Consolidated 1-8 to 2 p.; Raneegunge 37 to 39-4; Royal 6, 6-4; Saltore 16-8; Samla Kendra 19-4 to 20; Satpukuria 12 to 12-10, 12; South Govindpur 10-8 to 11; 10-8; Sudamdih 6-8, 6-12; Sutkidih 16-4, 16-8; Singaran B 10-12 to 11-8; Sodeeh 9-6; Teetulmuri 17-13; Union (ord) 18-4.

Jute:—Auckland (ord) 300 to 304; Barnagore (ord) 148 to 152; Belvedere (ord) 440, 441; Budge Budge (ord) 498 to 508; Clive (ord) 180, 183; Dalhousie (ord) 395 to 400; Fort William (ord) 222 to 225; Hooghly (ord) 62-8; Howrah A (pref) 108; Kamarhatty (ord) 492 to 498; Kanknarrah (ord) 605 to 610, 608; Kelvin (ord) 595; Kinnison (ord) 660 x.d.; Lawrence (ord) 385 to 396; Northbrook (ord) 41, 41-8; Standard (ord) 470.

Tea:—Union (ord) 605 to 510; Bishnauth 30-8; Grob (pref) 128; Imperial 28; Hattikhira 28-8; Jutlibari 6-4; Seajuli 31.

Miscellaneous:—Dalhousie Jute (deb) 104; Dalbhoom Gold (ord) 27; Triton Insurance 51 to 54-8.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 76 to 76-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 76-10 to 76-14.

Private Marks, who was charged before the Joint Magistrate, Allahabad, with cheating Mrs. Burke of a number of articles on the representation that he was a friend of her husband in Africa and also of cheating the local Convent by falsely representing to get delivery of fancy goods sent to the institution, has been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment on each charge.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, November 10, 1916.

END OF THE INVERTEBRATE

Contrary to the general expectations that have been expressed by those having authority to speak, or professing to have such authority, during the past few weeks, the American Presidential election has resulted in a decisive victory for Mr. Hughes, the Republican candidate. It would be folly for an outsider to attempt definitely to assign the causes which have brought about this result. We must await the details as to the voting in the various States and the expert opinions of Americans themselves before any conclusion can be arrived at. And it may be doubted whether Americans themselves, among the complexities of the numerous issues involved, can decide with complete accuracy what particular causes will have led many doubtful voters to turn the election so decisively in favour of the Republicans. Of course, it has to be remembered, and it has been largely forgotten by some of those who have speculated on the result of the election, that the Republican party has never lost its majority in the country for the last sixteen years. Mr. Wilson's election four years ago was not due to a Democratic sweep of the country but to the split in the Republican party. Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt obtained between them an aggregate of 7,603,000 votes while Mr. Wilson's poll was 6,293,000 votes. The presumptions therefore at the beginning of the present campaign were all in favour of Mr. Hughes. There was first the preponderatingly Republican character of the whole country existing for sixteen years past; second, the tendency in the United States, as in all Democratic countries, for the pendulum to swing against the party that by a period of power has provided abundant material for criticism, and the popular desire for a change. That this was the view of shrewd calculators was indicated in the strong odds that were laid upon Judge Hughes at the outset. These odds, however, gradually declined until, towards the end, the betting veered round in favour of Mr. Wilson and only slightly recovered in favour of Mr. Hughes at the eleventh hour.

It is difficult to understand why it was supposed that Mr. Wilson would be elected. He was even believed to have lost the support of the German-Americans, who might well have been grateful to him, one would have thought, for his extraordinary policy of tolerance of German outrages on the integrity of American citizenship and his failure on every occasion to carry into practice the threats used in his historic "notes." He had alienated the women's vote by his declaration that the enfranchisement of women should be left to the States as against the adhesion of Mr. Hughes to a policy of a federal measure of enfranchisement. And on one of the main issues of the campaign, the question of tariffs after the war, he had adopted what was generally considered to be an unpopular attitude. In addition, he gravely affected his chances, so far as the business and middle class vote was concerned, by the hasty passage of the eight-hour bill, passed in a panic in order to avert a great strike affecting the whole country. This was regarded as a humiliating surrender of the "principle of reason in legislation," as Mr. Hughes put it, for opportunist purposes. The measure, as Mr. Hughes said, was not an eight-hour law in reality, but a "wage law," "passed in confessed ignorance of the facts," a "kind of virus in our national life," that would ultimately bring the nation to disaster. There is no doubt Mr. Wilson's attitude in regard to this particular matter did him a great deal of harm. But all said and done, and, in spite of the assertions that the question of the United States' attitude towards the war was not going to be a deciding issue in the election, we are inclined to believe that it is Mr. Wilson's "spineless" policy in that respect, to use Mr. Roosevelt's phrase, that has brought upon the Democratic party so crushing a defeat. It is certainly probable that final opinion on this issue has weighed more heavily in the balance with the doubtful States than any other.

It is said that Mr. Wilson had commended himself to the Middle States, the Far West and the South as an adroit diplomatist who had saved the self-respect of America without the cost and trouble of asserting American rights. It may be that this cynical justification of a policy that has humiliated the United States almost beyond expression has served to win for him the support of some of these States, who are perhaps further removed from the realities and ethics of international politics than those of the East and North. But it is impossible to think that the vigorous exposure of the futility, the pusillanimity and the immorality of President Wilson's conception of the duties, interests and obligations, to say nothing of the honour, of the United States, which has been carried on by Mr. Roosevelt during the last three months has not made its impression on the country and strongly affected the result of the election. Mr. Roosevelt is still a powerful force in the United States and his voice is one that is listened to in matters which affect the honour and interests of the country as a whole. He has hammered into the hearts of the people in unequivocal language the humiliation brought upon them by the "too proud to fight" policy. It is notable that the chief enthusiasm in the Republican campaign has followed in the wake of Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Hughes' own campaigning efforts having aroused comparatively little interest. Mr. Roosevelt has confined himself to but one issue, the vindication of the national honour, and we have yet to learn that his claim that the result of the election is to be regarded as having vindicated the national honour is not justified. It is true that Mr. Hughes has not as yet made any pronouncement of a clear and satisfactory character in regard to the great question of the United States' policy towards the war and Germany's inhuman violations of international law. But Mr. Roosevelt has been his chief lieutenant in the fight and may yet be his Secretary of State. In any event the country has been saved from Mr. Wilson, whose return would have been taken as an endorsement of his spineless policy.

DEVELOPMENTS IN WAR SURGERY.

Correspondents from the front have laid stress on the large proportion of slight injuries among the casualties While this may be true, and it is a matter for gratitude that it is so, it is also true that never in any war have there been such terrible injuries inflicted as those made by the modern weapons of warfare. The carefully organised system of dealing with the wounded, as well as the precautionary measures taken by the medical authorities, is responsible for the successful treatment of a great number of cases, and their speedy return to the battle front. Too great praise cannot be given to the men who have perfected the medical arrangements on the field, for it is due to these that those terrible complications incident on wounds not immediately attended to, occur. There is another aspect of medical work in these times where equal skill and organisation have resulted in successes previously undreamt of, but which, by the very nature of the conditions under which it is done, gains comparatively little publicity. Modern war surgery is almost akin to sorcery, so striking are the results gained, and these in fields where the prospects were apparently hopeless. It must, of course, be remembered that many of the operations now being performed with such success were practised before the outbreak of the war, but the limited number of cases made any extensive use of them impossible, and thus lessened the chances of development. The hospitals are now full of men suffering from every conceivable kind of wound, and every known operation is performed with a frequency never before demanded.

It must first be pointed out that no such improvements in war surgery as are now witnessed, could have been possible but for the wise organisation of Sir Alfred Keogh, who early realised that this is a war of specialists. There were many cases of serious waste in the early days, men of great surgical skill placed in positions where no demand was made on their abilities, men eminent in medicine placed in hospitals where the most skilled surgeons were necessary, but with the steady development of organisation such waste was made practically impossible. Now hospitals are set apart for particular wounds, and the best men are placed in charge of them; in addition each hospital doing general work has the benefit of the advice of consulting surgeons. Sir Alfred laid great stress on their appointment. "It is through the consultants and through them alone, that the maximum of surgical efficiency can be attained." They determine whether the means at the disposal of the hospital surgeons are adequate or not. They supervise the operations and approve the operators, so that upon them depends whether or not all that is best in British surgery is available for the soldier. The organisations of hospitals into special departments has resulted in greater efficiency, and experience has shown, and continues to show that in such departments, not only is research carried on with greater zeal, but the knowledge gained is more readily diffused. It is certain that the valuable experience thus gained in war time will be used in the organisation of our civil hospitals after the war.

Reference may first be made to the development of the surgery of the jaw and face. A slight disfigurment of the face received in honourable fighting is not objected to, but even the remembrance of the honourable way in which the wound has been received will not compensate for a highly disfigured face. Fortunately the surgeons, and among these a high place should be given to the class known as dental surgeons, have turned their attention to the wounds of the face, and it is right to characterise the results as little short of marvellous. Fractures of all kinds, with serious injuries to adjoining parts, are daily being brought to the special jaw and face hospitals, but no matter how great the damage, how hopeless the case presented, or how great the difficulties to be overcome, the work of restoration is proceeded with. The greatly improved apparatus for the use of X rays has been of great service to these surgeons for by their aid, the surgeon is able to discover the exact nature of the injury and to locate the shrapnel splinters or bullets which have caused the mischief. From the photographs obtained he can get an accurate estimate of the damage done, he can trace the existence of foreign substances, and form an idea of the work necessary to complete the fabric. Some of the jaw injuries are so serious that the jaws are forced apart, the lower jaw falling away to the side of the fracture In order to get the jaw into position an ingenious set of splints is used, by means of which the jaw is gradually drawn back into its natural position. Large pieces of bone are often shot away by the bullet or splinter, and to fill the cavity so caused it is necessary to take a piece of bone from another part of the body. This is the work of the skilful surgeon who usually removes a piece from the shin bone where it can best be spared. Noses are often so seriously injured or as in some cases, completely removed, that new noses have to be provided. Rhinoplasty has long been practised, but the making of these artificial noses has reached a stage of perfection not before known. A single case may have to pass through the hands of three of four specialists in face injuries alone.

Cases of nervous injuries have been especially prominent in this war, and this has developed a branch of surgery which is most interesting. Cases where operations are not necessary are dealt with in special wards, but surgical cases are divided into various classes. Sometimes the nerve is not divided, but is compressed by surrounding scar tissues, and it is necessary to free them. The nerve trunks are first exposed by a careful operation, the surrounding tissue is freed. Then, in order to prevent further adhesion to the tissue, a special animal membrane is wrapped round the freed nerve, and the wound is closed. In a few months the nerve recovers its strength, and the limb affected gains the power to move again. In other cases the nerve is divided, partially or completely, by some foreign body, and there can be no hope of recovery until these broken ends are joined together. Some of these cases present difficulties but with experience most of them are being overcome. If it is possible to bring these divided ends together without undue strain, simple stitching by fine silk gives good results. If the gap is great it is sometimes even necessary to shorten a limb. In other cases it is necessary to take a piece of nerve from the same patient or from a fresh and quite healthy portion of an amputated limb. Massage by electricity is proving of the greatest value. The work up to the present in the surgery of nerves gives every reason for confidence that the affected limbs will recover their use completely. In no branch of war surgery have there been more striking and valuable results. It used to be believed that wounds in the brain were hopeless, but some very remarkable cases have been successfully dealt with. Where the underlying brain is both exposed and lacerated the damage must be regarded as permanent to some extent, but some men who have had part of the cranium removed have been treated by a delicate operation with success, the surgeons having provided a permanent protective covering for the brain.

Skin and bone grafting are not new operations, but like most operations they have been much more widely practised during this war. Bone and tendons have been transplanted to injured portions of the body; new elbow joints have been supplied; skin has been grafted on to affected parts. Skin grafting, which has for its object the removing of disfiguring scars, is a skilful operation. The skin is usually shaved from the patient's thigh, possibly a piece, two to six inches long and about the thickness of very thin paper, and placed on the wounded part. Broken bones are common enough, but in order to prevent the shortening of limbs as was necessary in the old days, plates are used to join up the disconnected parts. Holes are bored through the bone and the detached parts are tied by threads of silver wire. The cavities are filled up with boiled white of egg and a piece of sponge. Very ingenious apparatus for bringing back limbs into position have been invented, and are being increasingly used. Each week sees some advance in modern war surgery, and the successes of the surgeons are the more readily welcomed because they will result in the restoration of the men who have so valiantly suffered in their country's cause.

Notes of the Day.

The Arabia.

It is with unfeigned relief and gratification that we are able to publish the news this morning that all the passengers of the P. & O. s.s. Arabia have been saved. Throughout the whole of yesterday, from early morning, when the news of the sinking of the vessel first became known, the most distressing rumours were afloat in the city and it was widely believed that there had been very grave loss of life. Seeing that the Arabia carried 150 passengers from Bombay, as well as a very much larger number who transhipped from the Australian mail at Aden, and a further contingent that went on board at Port Said, the extent of the anxiety that was felt needs no emphasising. We desire to draw the attention of the public to the fact that the Admiralty announcement giving the news that all the passengers had been saved was issued in London at 12-15 p.m., that is shortly after five in the evening by Bombay standard time. Yet the cable containing this announcement was not received in this office until 12-20 and is timed as having been sent out from Reuter's office in Bombay at 11-50. It is difficult to speak with restraint of the cynical indifference towards the anxiety of the public displayed by this delay in transmitting news of such a character for several hours and the intense anguish and suffering thereby caused to the relatives of those on board.

England the Chief Enemy.

The famous Song of Hate, which in the early days of war told the Germans that they had only one enemy,—England, after enjoying enormous popularity seemed to have lost it for some time. Its poison, however, remained in the hearts of the people and has lately blossomed out into new manifestations. The Chancellor declared in the Reichstag the other day that England among all Germany's enemies is the most egoistic, the most bitter, the most persistent, and his latest tirade against England, which Reuter has taken the trouble to cable, that England is bent on wiping Germany from the face of the earth is but a transparent attempt to win over neutral opinion. In the Vienna "Arbeiter Zeitung", in an article on "England, the Chief Enemy", it is declared that this hatred of England has obsessed large sections of the German nation. To ignore this would be a folly, and the main purpose of the universal desire for unlimited torpedoing of British ships is apparently not that Britain may be defeated militarily, but that it may be struck in its very marrow. "One cannot any longer speak," says the 'Arbeiter Zeitung,' "with justice of a defensive war against England; it is a war in which the 'will to destroy England' is the predominant passion of the German people."

In Praise of British Diplomacy.

A remarkable explanation,—remarkable by reason of the source, of the successes of British diplomacy,—appeared in the German Junker and militarist organ, the "Kreuzzeitung," in mail week:

England's great advantage is that there the people have for three hundred years, thanks to the existence of a Parliament, been educated for politics and affairs of State. However, we, in Germany and Prussia, have not the slightest inclination to adopt the British Parliamentary system, but, on the contrary, are anxious to maintain the power of our Monarchy. One must, nevertheless, recognise that British Parliamentarism has effected a grand and continuous education of the whole British nation for politics. Statecraft, and especially foreign politics, does not constitute a mystery such as it is for countless Germans,—we may say the majority.

This helps to explain how it comes about that the Conservatives and the National Liberals are now in favour of a permanent Committee on Foreign Affairs to control the German Foreign Office.

Trade Banks.

In view of the proceedings of the Holland Industrial Commission, it is interesting to learn that the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in Japan has passed the final decision on the scheme for the capitalization of smaller industrial workers as a result of repeated conferences with the Finance Department. If the sanction of the Imperial Diet can be obtained, the industrial co-operative societies will, it is stated, become a sort of people's bank, especially organized for industrial workers of small means. The question of providing a network of industrial banks in almost every district of this country as far as possible has been very much to the fore, as the evidence before the Industrial Commission has amply shown. There is a keenly felt want for such banks by small traders and manufacturers all over the country and the principles of co-operation on which it is proposed to start industrial co-operative societies in Japan is, therefore, well worth the attention of those who have given thought to the scheme of trade banks.

Serfdom in India.

The result of the case of alleged traffic in serfs which the Magistrate of Quilandi, Malabar, is to hear will be awaited with keen though sad interest. It is too early to comment on this case as it is still *sub judice*. Nevertheless, the facts which can be gathered from the Calicut telegram, if true as alleged, reveal a shocking state of things. It is impossible to realise at this day that even in India a human being should be bargained for, and actually sold and re-sold for the paltry sum of Rs. 10, and that the effect of this transaction should also be held true as regards his descendants. It is instructive to note, however, that the unfortunate person who was the subject of this alleged transaction was an "untouchable,"—a fact that is a melancholy testimony to the treatment meted out to these "untouchables", and may well serve as an eye-opener to those who are still enamoured of the beauties of the caste-system.

After War Problems.

The Eighty Club are preparing to pursue vigorously the scheme of studying after-war problems to which we referred the other day. The method adopted by them may well be found instructive as well as interesting to public bodies in this country who do or should study post-war problems relating to India. In order to facilitate their heavy tasks the officials of each of the four groups, according to the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," have prepared a syllabus of the questions to be canvassed, with suggestions as to authoritative books dealing with them, and are inviting the members to assist their colleagues by accumulating statistics and other information likely to be of service. The first group, presided over by Lord Bryce and under the chairmanship of Mr. MacCallum Scott, are studying the subject of Imperial relations, and the syllabus is an excellent survey of the ground. The second group, dealing with the problems of Imperial defence, under the leadership of Lord Haldane, are preparing to reconsider these controversial matters in the light of war experience. The third group, for the study of trade policy and finance, have produced a remarkable prospectus in which the guiding hand of the chairman, Mr. J. A. Spender, is not difficult to trace. The last group, that dealing with the return to civil life and education, have divided this heavy work into appropriate compartments, although some overlapping will be inevitable. Sir John Barran presides over the industrial problems sub-group, Sir Richard Winfrey over the land sub-group, and Dr. Napier over the education sub-group.

IMPORTANT FRENCH GAINS ON THE SOMME.

P. AND O. LINER SUNK IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

P. AND O. LINER SUNK.

ARABIA TORPEDOED WITHOUT WARNING.

ALL PASSENGERS SAVED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.
12-15 *p.m.*

The Admiralty announces that the P. and O. liner Arabia was torpedoed and sunk without warning in the Mediterranean at noon on November 6th. All passengers were saved.

STATEMENT BY THE P. & O.

We have received the following from the Agents of the P. and O. Company timed 11-45 p.m. last night:—

We have just received a telegram from the Managing Directors of the P. and O. Co., in London to the effect that *all passengers on board the Arabia, have been saved;* also all the officers and crew excepting two engineers, who were killed.

The survivors are proceeding either to Malta or Port Said.

ANXIETY IN BOMBAY.

The news of the sinking of the Arabia was received in Bombay early yesterday morning and was very quickly officially confirmed by the Agents of the P. & O. Co. No details were received however, until late at night, when we understand the Agents received a message to the effect that there was reason to believe that most of the passengers had been saved. This was followed shortly afterwards, at about eleven o'clock to be precise, by the news that all the passengers had been saved. The good tidings were quickly communicated by telephone or letter to the relatives of those among the passengers residing in Bombay and, it is needless to say, relieved them of the most intense anxiety.

In the meanwhile throughout the day the most disturbing reports gained currency and it was widely and persistently believed that a large number of lives, if not all on board, had been lost. The offices of the Agents of the Company were besieged by enquirers throughout the day and there were also many enquirers at the offices of Messrs. Tata and Sons, it being thought that owing to the presence of Sir Ratan Tata on board, this company would be among the earliest to receive reliable news. It was not however, as we have said, till late at night that the general anxiety was relieved.

It will be noticed that the Admiralty announcement was issued at 12-15 p.m., or six minutes past five Bombay standard time.

The following is the list of passengers per s. s. Arabia, Captain W. B. Palmer, R.N.R., which left Bombay on 25th October, for Marseilles and London:—

Mr. N. V. Acharya.
Mrs. Allen.
Miss Erica Anderson.
Mrs. F. G. Arnould, 2 infants and nurse.
Mr. Harry Austin.
Mr. J. E. Blagden.
Mr. and Mrs. D. Blythe.
Dr. and Mrs. Walford Bodie.
Miss Bella Bodie.
Mr. A. C. Bowden.
Master Bowden.
Mrs. M. C. Bradshaw.
Mr. James Brady.
Mrs. Brown.
Mrs. Bulkley, 2 infants and nurse.
Mr. Robert Calvert.
Mrs. Campbell and child.
Mrs. H. J. Cooke.
Mr. S. Da Costa.
Mr. P. R. Danner.
Mr. and Mrs. W. Davidson.
Mr. William Dixon.
Mr. H. J. Fisher.
Mrs. Forsyth, infant and nurse.
Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Francis.
Mr. George Garvey.
Mrs. E. M. Gordon.
Master Gough.
Mrs. Gough and 3 children.
Miss Gough.
Mrs. C. W. Grant, child and nurse.
Miss E. Gregory.
Mrs. Grey.
Mr. N. Hancock Prenter.
Mr. and Mrs. A. Horrobin.
Mr. H. N. Hutchinson, I.C.S.
Mrs. Hutchinson, child and ayah.
Mrs. Gregory Hyde.
Mrs. Jenkins.
Mr. and Mrs. Jessey.
Mrs. Kirkwood and child.
Mr. C. E. Knox.
Lady Lake.
Mr. W. E. Lees.
Mr. John Legg.
Mrs. Lloyd Payne and maid.
Mrs. J. Makeig-Jones 2 infants and nurse.
Mr. and Mrs. McEwan.
Mr. J. N. Mukerji.
Mr. J. M. P. Muirhead.
Mrs. Nicholls.
Mrs. J. S. Pooley.
Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Potts.
Mrs. Procter.
Mrs. I G. Rait.
Mr. F. C. Reilly.
Mrs. Reilly and child.
Miss D. Robson.
Mrs. Shah and infant.
Mr. P. C. Sheridan.
Miss Slade.
Mr. Hans Raj Soni.
Miss Marie Stewart.
Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Stranack.
Mr. J. F. Sutton.
Mrs. Tattersall and child.
Mr. G. Thomson.
Mrs. G. Thomson and infant.
Mrs. Thurston.
Miss Thurston.
Mr. A. Thomson.
Mr. and Mrs. P. F. N. Toulmin.
Mr. N. N. Wadia.
Mrs. N. N. Wadia, 3 children and 3 nurses.
Mrs. H. M. Wightwick and 2 children.
Mrs. J. Younger.
Mrs. Hiss.
Mr. J. C. Moore, I.C.S.
Mrs. J. C. Moore and infant.
Mrs. Hallowes and child.
Mrs. Bethell.
Mr. R. Y. Lowry.
Sir Ratan Tata and Secretary.
Lady Tata and maid.
Miss C. de John.
Dr. D. Kaka.
Dr. Jivraj Mehta.
Miss Poter.
Mrs. Lancaster and child.
Mrs. A. D. Connor.
Mr. A. M. Joves.
Mrs. A. E. Joves, infant and nurse.
Mrs. Kirkpatrick.
Miss I. M. Bulkley-Williams.
Mrs. Jordon.
Mr. Shaik M. E. Mahman.
Mr. F. C. Ayrton.
Rev. and Mrs. J. F. McFadyn.
Mrs. Bushell,
Mrs. F. E. Guise.

BRILLIANT FRENCH ATTACK.

ABLAINCOURT AND PRESSOIR CARRIED.

PROGRESS BETWEEN LES BOEUFS AND SAILLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 8.

A communiqué says, north of the Somme we progressed between Les Boeufs and Sailly-Saillisel.

South of the Somme a dashing attack, notwithstanding violent rain, resulted in important gains and capture of positions on a front of four kilometres between Chaulnes Wood and south-east of the Ablaincourt refinery.

The infantry brilliantly carried the whole of the villages of Ablaincourt and Pressoir and the fortified cemetery east of Ablaincourt, and pushed their positions to the outskirts of Gomiecourt.

Hitherto 500 prisoners have been counted.

There was an intermittent cannonade at Verdun.

ANGLO-FRENCH CAPTURES.

71532 PRISONERS TAKEN SINCE 1 ST. JULY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 7.

This afternoon's communiqué says that there is nothing important to report.

From July 1st to November 1st the French and the British on the Somme made prisoners 71,532 men and 1,449 officers and the material captured includes 173 field-guns, 130 heavy-guns, 215 trenchmortars and 981 machine-guns. The French share of this includes 40,796 men 809 officers, 77 field-guns, 101 heavy-guns 104 trench-mortars and 535 machine-guns.

RAID OF ENEMY TRENCHES BETWEEN GOMMECOURT AND SERRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

General Haig this afternoon reports that we have improved our position east of Butte de Warlencourt.

We successfully raided the trenches between Gommecourt and Serre taking prisoners and inflicting casualties. The weather is characterised by rains and gales.

BRITISH ADVANCE ON THE SOMME.

ENEMY TRENCHES NEAR ARMENTIERES BOMBARDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.

General Haig last night reported:—Heavy rain has fallen. There has been considerable hostile shelling in Les Boeufs area. We bombarded the enemy support and communication trenches in the neighbourhood of Armentieres and Wytschaete.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN DOBRUDJA.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL SAKHAROFF.

GERMAN AND BULGARIANS RETIRE 13 MILES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 8.

Since the arrival of General Sakharoff and the Russian reinforcements in the Dobrudja, the Germans and Bulgarians have been compelled to retire thirteen miles.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS SOUTH DORNAVATRA.

BULGARIANS DESTROYING ROUMANIAN VILLAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Nov. 7.

An official announcement says:—We are successfully continuing operations south of Dornavatra and have taken 815 prisoners in the last two days.

The Bulgarians are systematically destroying the Roumanian villages.

AUSTRIANS EVACUATE BEDUL.

MASS FIVE OF RUSSIAN ARTILLERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 7.

A Vienna official announcement says that near Toelgyes the Russians after stubborn fighting for several days have pressed back our front on the frontier mountains some kilometers.

We have evacuated the Bedul mountain east of Kirlibaba before the mass fire of the Russian artillery.

TURKISH ATTEMPTS TO ATTACK IN OGNOT.

ARRESTED BY RUSSIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The Russians have arrested Turkish attempts to attack in the region of Ognot.

ROUMANIAN DANGER NOT WHOLLY PAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 8.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—

Dr. Dillon wires from Rome that the Roumanian danger is not wholly past. All depends on who first receives the requisite reinforcements and on the snowfall in the Carpathians.

ALLIED OCCUPATION OF EKATERINI.

WITHDRAWAL OF ROYAL TROOPS FROM THESALY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Nov. 8.

In view of the Allied occupation of Ekaterini the Government has recommenced making arrangements for the withdrawal of the Royalist troops from Thessaly.

KING CONSTANTINE'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 8.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—

Telegrams from Athens state, that King Constantine is protesting against the events at Ekaterini and is assembling an army corps within 20 miles of the Allies' flank.

ISLAND OF LEROS OCCUPIED BY ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Nov. 8.

Allied detachments have occupied the arsenal and island of Leros, where the fleets and ammunition depots are situated.

BULGARIAN GENERAL'S RESIGNATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 8.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—

The Exchange Telegram Co.'s Paris correspondent says:—The Bulgarian General Petroff, Chief of Inspection Staff in Macedonia, has resigned.

ATTACKS IN ADIGE VALLEY.

REPULSED BY ITALIANS.

ENEMY TRANSPORT DISPERSED ON JULIAN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Nov. 8.

An Italian official statement says:—We have repulsed the attacks at Sano in the Adige Valley and on the slopes of the Cimabocche in the Travignolo Valley. We dispersed columns and transport on the Julian front.

BACKBONE OF AUSTRIAN DEFENCE BROKEN.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 8.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—Unofficial estimates of the Austrian casualties in the recent fighting on the Carso vary from 25,000 to 35,000. The "Daily Mail's" Milan correspondent says, that enemy regiments lost on an average 60 per cent. of their strength.

The "Tribune's" special correspondent reports that the Austrian army on the southern Carso has lost contact with that to the north. The enemy did not believe that the Italians would continue to attack during the night but they did so ascending the heights, penetrating caves and taking a whole battalion of prisoners *en route* without firing a shot. They finally broke through the Austrian front on the river Vipacco.

Reuter's correspondent at Udine describes the backbone of the defence in the inaccessible Carso region as practically broken. Italian shells already reach Komen, which is the pivot of the defensive system. Unfortunately the weather is becoming worse.

ITALIAN OFFENSIVE RELIEVES ROUMANIA.

The "Central News" correspondent at Rome ascribes the momentary pause to the necessity of organising the ground gained, burying the enemy dead and collecting the enormous booty. The arrival of Austrian reinforcements from Volhynia and the Carpathians is also reported. Well-informed quarters in London believe that the Italian action has relieved Roumania of the pressure of three divisions.

ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

ENEMY LOSS OF 25,000 MEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Nov. 8.

Rain, snow and icy fog alternate on the Italian front and some camps are flooded.

An Italian semi-official statement says that with the object of concealing their losses the Austrians are offering monetary prizes for every corpse recovered. It is calculated that the latest Italian offensive cost the enemy 25,000 men.

MUTUAL SINKING.

ITALIAN TORPEDOBOAT AND AUSTRIAN SUBMARINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Nov. 7.

A Naval communiqué records mutual sinking of an Italian torpedoboat and an Austrian submarine. Many of those on board the torpedoboat were saved and thirteen of the submarine's crew were taken prisoners.

BIG AUSTRIAN STEAMER SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The Italian torpedoboats entered Pola and attempted to torpedo a large Austrian warship. They sank a big Austrian steamer at Durazzo.

An Italian armoured train badly damaged an Austrian torpedoboat which was bombarding Sant' Elphidio.

AUSTRIA AND THE BISHOP OF TRENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 8.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—

Reuter's correspondent in Rome states that the Vatican has refused the Austrian request to remove the Bishop of Trent, who is suspected of Italian sympathies.

EXIT WILSON.

JUDGE HUGHES PRESIDENT.

END OF "NOTES."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.

A telegram from New York timed midnight states that Judge Hughes has been elected President.

A CLEAN SWEEP.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY GREATER THAN HOPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.

The Republican National Committee states that the republican victory is greater than was hoped, and shows that the American people can be trusted to settle the issue of the campaign. The present outlook, the Committee says, indicates a clean sweep and that both the Houses of Congress will be Republican.

A telegram from Oyster Basy says Mr. Roosevelt declared the result of the election to be a vindication of national honour. He denied any intention of advising Judge Hughes regarding his policy.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S ATTACK ON DR. WILSON.

UNPRECEDENTED BETTING IN ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.

The last shot in the presidential campaign was fired by Mr. Roosevelt in a speech at Oyster Bay, in which he accused Dr. Wilson, through spinelessness, of driving the country into war. Mr. Roosevelt said Dr. Wilson used the American warships to rescue the victims of U53 in order to help Germany to avoid breaking promises.

Betting in the election was unprecedented. It is estimated that two million sterling will change hands.

Judge Hughes voted at a laundry in New York and Dr. Wilson at a fire station at Princeton.

SEVERAL MILLION NEW WOMEN VOTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.

Clear crisp weather prevailed throughout the country on Tuesday. This and several million new women voters in a dozen Western States resulted in a record vote.

FRANCO-BRITISH BELT IN AFRICA.

PLAN FOR REGULAR COMMUNICATION IN AFRICAN POSSESSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 8.

A telegram from Dakar says that the Franco-British belt now runs without interruption across Africa.

The French in the region of Lake Tchad are planning regular communication with Egypt, the Red Sea, the Cameroons and Nigeria.

CROWN COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES.

APPRECIATION OF ASSISTANCE IN WAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law said that the Crown Colonies and Protectorates had given generous and valuable military and financial assistance in the war and a comprehensive memorandum on the subject would be prepared.

SALE OF WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

INCREASE IN SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Nov. 8.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Beck announced that forty-four and half millions sterling worth of War Savings Certificates had been sold. Savings Bank deposits had increased by five and a half millions in a year.

CAPTIVE BELGIAN CHILDREN.

LORD MAYOR'S STIRRING APPEAL.

A DREADFUL TALE OF SUFFERING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The Lord Mayor prior to retirement from office makes his last appeal through the newspapers on behalf of the Belgian children. He says that over 2,575,000 children are held captive by the Germans in Belgium, of whom a million and a quarter are under twelve. For over two years they have been loyally awaiting deliverance and are only kept alive through the humane intervention of the Neutral Relief Commission, of which M. Hoover is Chairman, which distributes the bare minimum of food provided by the Allied Governments and the world's benevolence.

Two years of intolerable captivity are beginning to tell a dreadful tale. Tuberculosis, according to a well-known American scientist who recently visited Belgium, is increasing rapidly especially among the elder working-class children. Tuberculosis sanatoria are overcrowded and waiting lists are increasing while rickets among younger children is becoming epidemic. Babies born now are pitifully deficient in weight and measurement and mothers are barely able to nurse them for seven instead of nine months. Hunger suffering and sickness have fallen on both the mother and the child.

"ENVELOPE OF MERCY."

The Lord Mayor, as Chairman of the Belgian Relief Committee, urgently asks that on every British dinner-table on the Christmas Day should be an "Envelope of Mercy" into which as thank-offering for security with which their own Christmas dinner is eaten, all shall put what they can spare to save the oppressed Belgian children. These envelopes can be obtained from all branches of the Committee throughout the Empire. The Lord Mayor is confident that there will be such an Empire response as to secure to hundreds of thousands of children additional nourishment by which alone the ravages of tuberculosis may be stayed.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Bourne, Rev. Brown, Moderator of the Church of Scotland, and Rev. Shakespeare, President of the Free Church Council, strongly endorse the appeal.

TO-DAY'S WAR SUMMARY.

The Admirally announces that the P. and O. liner Arabia was torpedoed and sunk without warning in the Mediterranean at noon on November 6th. All passengers were saved.

As the result of a dashing attack the French infantry brilliantly carried the whole of the villages of Ablaincourt and Pressoir and the fortified cemetery east of Ablaincourt and sushed their positions to the outskirts of Gommecourt.

East of Butte-de-Warlencourt the British improved their position and successfully raided the trenches between Gommecourt and Serre.

The British bombarded the enemy support and communication trenches in the neighbourhood of Armentierres and Wytochaete.

The Germans and Bulgarians have been compelled to retire 13 miles on the advent of General Sakharoff with reinforcements in the Dobrudja.

The Austrians have evacuated the Bedul Mountain before the mass fire of the Russian Artillery.

Dr. Dillon wires from Rome that the Roumanian danger is not wholly past. All depends on who first receives the requisite reinforcements and on the snowfal in the Carpathians.

The French repulsed Bulgarian counter-attacks east of Lake Prespa. An enemy aeroplane was brought down at Monastir.

Telegrams from Athens state that King Constantine is protesting against the events at Ekaterini and assembling an army corps within 20 miles of the Allies' flank.

The Italians repulsed enemy attacks at Sano in the Adige Valley and dispersed the columns and transport on the Julian Front.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

SUGGESTED IMPERIAL DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

TECHNICAL RESEARCH IN INDIA.

(From our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Nov. 8.

The Industrial Commission resumed its sitting this morning in the Upper India Chamber of Commerce. The Hon. Mr. A. H. Silver, Director of Industries, United Provinces, and Mr. J. P. Shrivastava, Assistant Technological Chemist, Department of Industries, were first examined.

Mr. Silver in the course of his evidence referring to financial aid for industries said: "So far as my experience goes there is no real difficulty in finding capital for a sound scheme promoted by a sound businessman, who shows his own faith in his scheme by inviting co-operation in it to the best of his ability.

WHERE GOVERNMENT AID MAY BE GIVEN.

"I am averse from Government aid to either existing or new industries by means of money grants in aid, bounties and subsidies, guaranteed dividends for a limited period, supply of machinery and plant on the hire purchase system. I do not approve of loans without interest, but in our present stage of development it may be desirable to grant loans with interest in certain cases although the necessity for this would be obviated if the means for supply of capital were improved. Similarly, there may be cases at present where Government subscription of capital to a company on the same basis as public subscription might be deemed advisable, as for instance where Government is satisfied that the project is a sound one and the public merely require confidence in the undertaking before subscribing. This again is but a temporary phase. With pioneer factories guaranteed Government purchases of products for a limited period would, I consider, be of great value and is the best form of help which Government could afford. I would decry Government control in almost every case. The only exception is that where Government is a part share-holder it might demand a seat upon the board of directors, but their representatives to have only the same powers as the other directors of the company."

FINANCING AGENCIES.

Discussing questions relating to financing agencies, Mr. Silver said:—

"Generally speaking the large joint-stock banks will not advance money to industrial undertakings except against stocks or other equally liquid securities. Thus a small capitalist wishing to embark upon an industry in which he has to lay out the whole of his capital in buildings and plant cannot ordinarily get accommodation from the larger banks for the purchase of his stock and discharge of working expenses and accordingly has to find other finance and pay a higher rate for the money. If it were possible to provide something in the nature of an industrial or trade bank it would probably be of material assistance to industrial enterprise."

Referring to Government patronage he said the Government of India might publish for general information a list of all imported articles purchased. The list should exhibit the actual prices paid for these imports. Information as to samples, qualities, etc., should be made freely available to any manufacturers requiring them and a copy of the publication should be sent to all Chambers of Commerce.

ESTABLISHMENT OF EMPORIA.

In reply to Sir Dorab Tata Mr. Silver advocated the establishment of emporia in different industrial centres which would stimulate interprovincial trade.

Answering Pandit Malaviya he said the Department of Commerce and Industry being overburdened could not give perhaps so much attention to industries as might be given. He would, therefore, suggest the creation of an Imperial Department of Industry with greater power than the Railway Board, so that it could place questions of freights, etc., more powerfully before such authorities as existed to deal with them more promptly.

To Sir Francis Stewart he said he was aware of the fact that a restriction was imposed on the export of carpets from Mirzapur to the considerable deteriment of the industry there. He had no knowledge of the arrangements till they were made.

To Sir Dorab Tata he said an imperial research laboratory would be attached to the two research institutes. He proposed that both of these should be financed and controlled by Government.

STATE PREFERENCE TO INDIGENOUS ENTERPRISE.

In reply to Pandit Malaviya witness said Government should view with sympathy the growth of indigenous enterprise in preference to foreign enterprise if the latter was located in India and was making large profits. He was not sure whether a Provincial Government could forbid the establishment of a Japanese factory in this country. Probably the Imperial Government could, but if it supplied articles to the consumer cheaply he would have nothing to say.

Replying to the President Mr. Silver said that he had been Director of Industries since January 1915 and before that he was in business for twenty years in Cawnpore. As the result of his observations he could say there was not much hidden wealth in the United Provinces. There was surplus money in the hands of European enterprise and he knew that there were Indians who would put money in new concerns. He further said a general trust was being formed to finance new industries.

QUESTION OF RESEARCH.

Mr. Srivastava confined his observations mainly to technical and scientific departments of Government and Government organisation for collection, distribution of commercial intelligence. Referring to the question of research abroad, he said:—

I am clearly of opinion that all preliminary work on natural products must be done in India. The agricultural, botanical and chemical peculiarities of any product must be studied side by side in this country and it is only when these have been fully studied with successful results that the product should be passed on for expert examination in England with special reference to its commercial possibilities. It would be very helpful to have in England a committee of scientists who can advise workers in this country. At present we have no facilities whatever for referring our difficulties to experts in England. We have to depend entirely on our own resources as it is only too well known that there is no such thing as a mutual exchange of ideas between scientists in this country. The advantages resulting from a freer co-operation between scientists in England and in this country will not by any means be one-sided. It will be to the good of both. Such a co-operation might be secured either through the Imperial Institute in London or through the advisory council for research in the United Kingdom.

Mr. A. W. Pim, C. S., Financial Secretary to U. P. Government and Mr. C. M. DeSouza, owner of Premier Oil Mills Ltd., Cawnpore, were the last witnesses examined. The Commission then adjourned till to-morrow

MAIN OFFENSIVE STILL TO FOLLOW.

FRENCH NOW ACTUALLY ON WOEVRE PLAIN.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 8.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

The "Petit Parisien" states that yesterday's action on the Somme front was only preparatory. The enemy still holds several points d'appui which must be taken before we open another main offensive. Following on the capture of Damloup and Vaux, we are now actually on the Woevre plain over a line of some two miles.

A French semi-official message dealing with the fighting in the neighbourhood of Damloup tells how a French patrol having captured a small post of nine men, who surrendered without resisting, learned from them that they were expecting a relief. The French waited and captured the relieving nine.

ENEMY'S TRIBUTE TO FURY OF FRENCH ATTACKS.

The "Lokalanzeiger" correspondent at the front, referring to the evacuation of Vaux Fort, writes: "One cannot fight four against ten without suffering wounds and defeats. Those at home should recognise from the success of our enemies how serious is the hour, how better the fighting which our troops have to sustain."

SWEDISH LOSSES THROUGH PIRACY.

76 VESSELS AND 222 LIVES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 8.

Sweden has lost 66 vessels and 222 lives during the war apart from ten lost in the recent German raids on the Finnish coast.

FRENCH REPEL BULGARIANS NEAR LAKE PRESPA.

ENEMY AEROPLANE BROUGHT DOWN AT MONASTIR.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, Nov. 7.

A French official message from Salonika says:—

We have repulsed the Bulgarian counter-attack east of Lake Prespa. Our aeroplanes bombed the localities in the Vardar Valley.

An enemy aeroplane has been brought down at Monastir.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER SUNK.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The Norwegian steamer Schweigaard has been sunk. Twelve on board have been saved.

FRENCH NATIONAL DYESTUFFS-SYNDICATE.

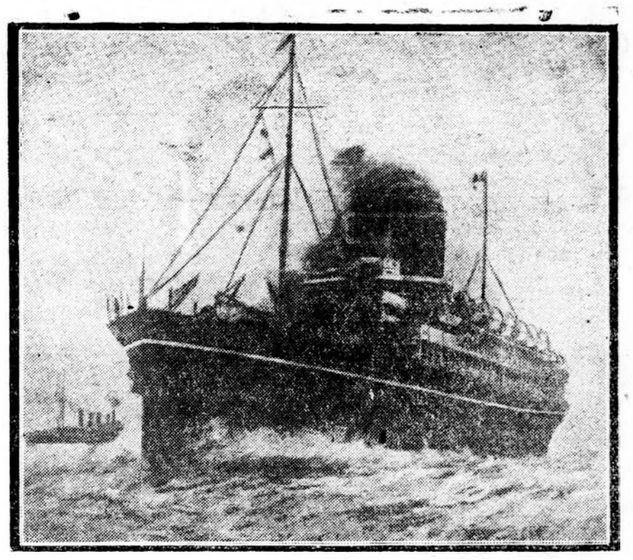
(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, Nov. 8.

A French national dye-stuffs syndicate is being formed with a capital of £1,600,000 to co-operate with British Dyes.

French aluminium producers are combining to develop the control of aluminium.

THE P. & O. COMPANY'S S. S. ARABIA.



The S. S. Arabia which is reported to have been sunk between Port Said and Marseilles on her homeward voyage.

HOME DEFENCE.

LORD FRENCH'S PROMISE TO VOLUNTEERS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 8.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

Lord French again spent the week end inspecting bodies of volunteers, this time in the Midlands, and repeated his promise that the Government would provide arms, equipment and clothing if the Volunteers would consent to engage for the duration of the war. He expressed his confidence that they would assent to this when they would become a really strong and valuable force for the defence of the country.

It is understood that battalions have been enrolled some under, and some well over, strength. These are gradually being taken on the official strength as they come up to establishment and reach the standard of efficiency. London, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Kent, Surrey and Lancashire are leading the movement with entire divisions.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT ON MARNE FRONT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, Nov. 7.

The Duke of Connaught has arrived on the Marne front. He was received by General Gouraud.

FIFTH AUSTRIAN WAR LOAN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 8.

The fifth Austrian war loan will consist of 5½ per cent. bonds, redeemable in forty years and 5½ per cent. exchequer bills repayable in 5½ years.

UNPRECEDENTED TEUTON LOSSES IN 1916.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 8

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Central News Agency's" Zurich correspondent learns from a trustworthy source in Germany that the unprecedented scale of Teuton losses in 1916 is causing the General Staff grave concern. If the Allies' general offensive is maintained, even an extension of the policy of forcing prisoners to work in munition factories will not provide sufficient men to prevent a Teuton collapse in 1917.

GERMAN LEVIES IN POLAND.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 8

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—

The Governor of Warsaw in a statement to the Press scouted the suggestion that Germany wanted soldiers. He added nevertheless, that the old-time Poland was a soldier country.

ICE IN GULF OF BOTHNIA.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 8.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Morning Post's" Stockholm correspondent says that ice in the Gulf of Bothnia in rapidly increasing.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 8

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—

The homeward mails which left Bombay on October 11th and October 15th were delivered in London on Saturday.

TORPEDOING OF GREEK STEAMER IN BRITISH WATER.

NOTE TO UNITED STATES AND SPAIN

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil announced that a Note had been sent to the United States and Spain on the subject of torpedoing by a German submarine in British waters of the Greek steamer George M. Embiricos, which was carrying food to Belgium. Hitherto twelve Belgian Relief Ships had been lost. Two or three had been torpedoed and the rest mined.

ALLIES' SUPPORT OF VENEZELISTS.

Lord Robert Cecil stated that the Entente had informed M. Venezelos that care would be taken that Greek officers, who joined the Venezelists, should not suffer in future at the hands of the Athens Government.

He asked for notice of a question as to whether he would communicate with King Constantine on the matter.

Mr. Ashley asked:—Will Lord Roberts Cecil consider the desirability of having nothing more to do with King Constantine? (Loud and general cheers).

Lord Robert Cecil emphasised that we desire to take the strongest possible action to prevent punitive proceedings against the Venezelists.

TWO GERMAN DREADNOUGHTS HIT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The Admiralty announces that the commander of the submarine which hit the German Dreadnought off the coast of Denmark on Sunday claims to have hit two Dreadnoughts of the Kaiser class.

BRITISH TRADE IN OCTOBER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The exports for October show an increase of £12,746,283 in value and the imports of £13,318,970 as compared with the figures for October 1915.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BUSINESS FOR NEXT MONDAY'S MEETING.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 8.

The following business will be transacted at the meeting of the C. P. Legislative Council to be held on 13th instant. After the Hon. Messrs. Corbett and Bechar Raghubirsingh have take the oath of allegiance, 99 questions will be answered. The Hon. Mr. Slocock will introduce the Central Provinces Courts Bill and the Hon. Mr. Crump will move that Land Revenue Bill and Tenancy Amendment Bill as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consideration and be passed.

The Hon. Mr. Mudholkar will next move a resolution to consider the question of placing Amraoti on the direct line from Bombay to Nagpur and recommending the construction of certain railway lines and roads in Berar. Hon. Mr. Nathmal will move a resolution that a committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to consider the question of introducing the system of village panchayats.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

APPOINTMENT OF NON-OFFICIAL INDIAN URGED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 8.

The Mahajana Sabha has passed a resolution urging appointment of a non-official Indian to succeed Sir Sivaswami Iyer in the Executive Council.

AFTER THE WAR.

SIR F. YOUNGHUSBAND AND INTERNATIONAL POLICY.

The first of a special course of public lectures on "Problems of the War and of the Settlement" was given by Sir Francis Younghusband at the Manchester University on October 16. The course is divided into three sections, in each of which a different aspect of the subject will be discussed, and Sir Francis Younghusband's lecture introduced a series of four on "The Problem of International Relations." The Vice Chancellor (Sir H. A. Miers) presided over a large audience.

The lecturer said that the bias of his mind on the question of international relations was determined by his work as a military political officer in India and by his varied experiences as a traveller in all parts of the world. Looking at the world as a whole, seeing it in all its degrees of progress and growth, he found great differences, but also a fundamental unity. The task before them was to find means by which the various groupings of men could so regulate their relations with each other that they might make the unity still closer even if the differences became more and more accentuated. Fortunately the experience gained by the British race in administering an Empire which contained a quarter of the inhabitants of the world should enable Great Britain to bring a contribution of real value to this task of guiding the destinies of the human race.

Sir Francis contrasted the aims of Great Britain in the war with the lust for world-power which had drawn Germany to begin the war. At the end of the war, he went on, we should be the most powerful nation, but we had no more intention of dominating other nations than we had of being dominated by them. We desired to see established, as a result of the war, a state of things in which civilsed nations would conduct themselves towards each other as free and equal members of a great community of nations, who would meet each other in conference for the settlement of disputes and the advancement of the general welfare. No one imagined that it would be possible to establish an era of permanent peace immediately after the war, but statesmen in all countries were anxiously searching for the means to reduce the risks of war to a minimum.

A PARTNERSHIP OF NATION.

Forty years ago Mr. Gladstone spoke of the enthronement of public rights as the main object of our foreign policy, and Mr. Asquith had endorsed that policy. Germany must be defeated, and Belgium and Serbia must be restored to independence and compensated, but equally important was the establishment of means for international security and for settling international questions by conference and not by force. We dimly saw the way humanity ought to go, and it was the bounden duty of all men of thought and experience to work out now practical means to compel humanity to take that course. Sir Francis recalled the endeavours of Sir Edward Grey before the war to meet Germany with guarantees that no aggressive action should be directed against her, and added that although the idea of a partnership of nations was not a new one it was only now beginning to permeate the peoples. It was a complicated and difficult problem, and all the statesmanship of the leading nations would be needed to solve it. The general trend of thought was towards developing the habit of conference, and it was perceived that the settlement immediately after the war could not be permanent. Conditions would change, and readjustments from time to time would have to be provided for.

Sir Francis suggested that even while the war was being won they could be building the foundation for a lasting peace. They could endeavour to cement the Alliance for example, so that it should become a permanent bond, and they could try to enlist the goodwill of neutrals—especially the United Stats. This might be difficult because of the annoyances of the blockade, but America was definitely pledged to the policy which Mr. Asquith had declared to be our ultimate aim in the war, and therefore we could rely on the powerful support of America in seeking to attain international security. We could understand what that would mean in practice if we considered what would have happened in 1914 if an international partnership had been in existence. Germany and Austria would have been faced with the hostility of America as well as of ourselves, and it was questionable whether the war would have been started in that case. Great Britain needed to cultivate the sense of fellowship and loyalty, so as to fit her for the leading part she must take in the movement for establishing a partnership of nations. We needed not a narrow patriotism, but an international patriotism, an extensive regard for the world as a whole, as well as an intensive love of our own country. (Applause).

POLICE ATTACKED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

On Sunday night another daring dacoity was reported to have been committed in the river Meghra in the Chandpur subdivision. The river police on being informed went in search of the dacoits. They met a boat containing eleven persons. An attempt being made to arrest them, the latter offered resistance and attacked the police. One dacoit severely stabbed one constable with a spear. After a struggle the dacoits succeeded in taking away two guns and cartridges from the police and decamped. The wounded constable was removed to hospital.

Mr. Cecil Chesterton, the editor of the "New Witness," having been called to the Colours, that paper will be edited by Mr. G. K. Chesterton from next week's issue.

DACOITIES IN BENGAL.

LOOT AND MURDER.

(Associated Press.)

MYMENSING, Nov. 7.

Early morning at about 1 o'clock a dacoity was committed in the house of Arfan Ali Sarkar, a well-to-do cultivator of village Parail, seven miles from the town. It is reported that forty to fifty armed men raided the house. Shots were fired. Hearing the noise the villagers and chowkidars went towards Arfan's house and saw about 20 to 25 dacoits coming out. The former challenged them and the dacoits fired wounding a chowkidar. In spite of the firing the villagers and the chowkidars followed the dacoits to the riverside where the robbers stood and began to shoot at random. A villager was wounded when the villagers and the chowkidars gave up the chase. Arfan's son was found shot dead and his iron safe opened. A chisel was also found near by. The amount of the loot is not yet known. The wounded persons have been admitted to hospital.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY CASE.

LAHORE, Nov. 8.

The second supplementary Lahore Conspiracy case opened before the Special Tribunal in the Lahore Central Jail to-day, Mr. C. Bevan Petman, Government Advocate, assisted by Dewan Ramlal, Barrister, appeared for the Crown while Mr. Devraj Sawney and Mr. Abless, Barristers, appeared for the accused, who numbered sixteen in all. Accused included Balvant Singh, who was arrested at Bangkok, some absconding offenders in previous conspiracy cases and some returned emigrants who had been interned. Charges against accused are under sections 121, 131, 132, 303, 302-109 and 395, 395-109, 121, 132, 303, 302-109 and 395, 395-109, 196 and 402 I. P. C.

GREAT WAR SALE AND FETE.

Amongst the "sideshows" at the Great War Sale and Fete, which opens at the Town Hall next week, will be a studio where visitors' portraits will be sketched at nominal charge. The artist who is a well-known man from home has specialised for many years in portraiture. He has exhibited many times at the Royal Academy and is a gold medalist of the Paris Salon. Many of his pictures have been purchased by public institutions. One famous picture of the Corporation Banquet was purchased by the Liverpool Corporation and is hung in the Walker Art Gallery there.

He proposes to do pencil portraits to order at the War Sale; each picture will occupy about half an hour and will be booked in rotation. The whole of the proceeds are to be given to the fund and the Committee are to be congratulated upon obtaining the services of such an eminent artist.

The same artist has offered to paint two portraits in oils, one full length life size and one half length life size, to be sold at the auction with a reserve of Rs. 3,500 and Rs. 1,500, respectively. The portraits may be of the purchasers or any other persons deputed by them.

CASUALTY LIST.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Nov. 8.

The following names of British officers appear in the 237th casualty list of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt. N. E. H. Anderson, Liverpools.

WOUNDED.

Major W. H. Hastings, I. A.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED PRISONERS OF WAR.

Capt. H. G. Salmond, 1st Royal Flying Corps.

Capt. D. B. Gray, I. A.

Official and Personal.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has arrived at Agra on a short visit to H. E. the Viceroy.

H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur and H. H. the Jam Saheb Navanagar have arrived in Bombay and are putting up at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

The death occurred on Tuesday morning of Mr. R. Humphreys, C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Hoshiarpur. Mr. Humphreys, it will be remembered, was the officer chosen to meet the Komagata Maru at Calcutta, where in a riot that took place he was among the officials wounded.

Probably the oddest passenger ever seen in a public vehicle was the pet bear that Frank Buckland would frequently take for drives in a four-wheeler. Quite recently the present writer saw a lady passenger in an omnibus fondling a chimpanzee, a man in a train with a large pet rat peeping out of his side pocket, while a parrot enjoying a free tram ride perched on his master's shoulder is not at all an uncommon sight in a Northern suburb.

A London lance-corporal had his right leg amputated in France, and later an artificial leg was fitted. He astonished a friend whom he met the other day by saying, "I am just going away for the week-end. I have my luggage with me." The friend looked puzzle and suggested that he had sent his bag on by tram. "Oh, no, it is unnecessary for me to carry a bag when I go away now. I have packed all the luggage required in my artificial leg. It holds a hair brush, a bottle of hair oil and shaving requisites very well."

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THE IRON CLAW

PATHE'S STUPENDOUS PRODUCTION Surpassing everything seen at any time in Bombay, featuring World's greatest Stars, PEARL WHITE, CREIGHTON HALE and SHELDON LEWIS.

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SAVE Your Goods from RATS & PREVENT PLAGUE.

"ANTI-RAT" acts on the INSTINCT of rats, and drives them away WITHOUT KILLING THEM. It scares away rats from houses, shops, fields, &c., and prevents PLAGUE. (*Harmless—no smell—no trouble in use.*)

WHAT OTHERS SAY!

The Civil Surgeon, Orai :—"Your Anti-Rat is certainly beneficial in freeing a house from rats."

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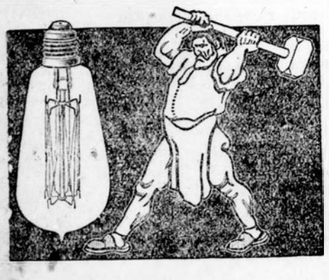

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INDIA AND THE WAR.

INDECENT VILIFICATION OF LORD HARDINGE.

VULGAR ATTEMPT TO "BOOST" MR. WEBB'S LEAGUE.

We publish below the article in "Truth," from "an Indian Correspondent" referred to in our editorial columns yesterday and to-day. We do so, in spite of its objectionable character,—see the references to Sir William Meyer and the coarse and indecent reference to the attempted assassination of Lord Hardinge,—because it exposes the character of the people who are behind this movement for vilifying the late Viceroy and the people of India and the depths to which they are prepared to descend, for the attainment of their object.

A story is told of an inquisitive Briton who, anxious to know exactly what the real feelings of the people of the United States were with regard to the war, asked a native of New York for information on the subject. "The U.S.A.," replied the candid Yankee, "are nootral—absolootely nootral; they don't care a cuss who licks the Kaiser."

Patriotic Britons in India have come to the conclusion that these words accurately indicate the policy (not openly expressed, but apparently secretly held) of many of the officials of the Government of India. These officials also seem to have adopted a detached attitude of mind that precludes any intervention on their part by speech or action in favour of Great Britain and the Allies. So long as the United Kingdom is agreeable to foot the bill, the Government of India will do its best to supply not only Expeditionary Forces, but also ammunition and military stores. Apart from this particular departmental activity, however, other departments of Government are apparently "nootral—absolootely nootral." Like the Yankees, they don't mind who "licks the Kaiser" so long as the even tenour of their official serenity continues undisturbed, and their particular branch of Government is not called upon to make any great sacrifices. This is how things *look* to the outsider in India.

AN ATTACK ON LORD HARDINGE.

Not once since the war commenced, over two years ago, has the Viceroy or the Government of India made any great appeal to the public spirit or patriotism of the masses of the people of India. On no occasion have the public—European and Indian—been told that economy and self-sacrifice are necessary, nor has any indication been given that there is the slightest necessity to depart from those habits of luxury and self-indulgence into which nearly all Anglo-Indians, whether in Government or private service, very quickly descend when they go to live in India. The late Viceroy not only declined to dismiss his German bandmaster (whose retention gave the greatest offence to all loyal British subjects), but, unlike the King-Emperor, he maintained the same luxury as usual in the matter of the wines served at the viceregal table—an example which all Simla and Delhi and many other centres of officialdom not unwillingly followed. As far as the public have been able to judge, the "official" policy in the matter of its day-to-day activities has been "business—and pleasures—as usual." Certainly no variation in the ordinary habits of the official community has been noticed by the public in any part of India, and no visitor to-day to the great continent of India would suspect for one second that the British Empire and most of the civilised world was in the midst of a life-or-death struggle against all the forces of evil, as exemplified by German treachery, brutality, and military aggressiveness. The various Governments in India, including the Government of India itself, have retired to the hill-tops, as usual, whence are sent to the leading Anglo-Indian newspapers letters from those papers' "Own Correspondents," giving columns of nauseating rubbish relative to the games and amusements which still appear to be the main, if not the sole, occupations of those who visit the hills in these days of supreme crisis. Even Indian Army Headquarters, if you please, remain immured on the hill-tops, as usual; and attempt to run three or four (or possibly a dozen) war campaigns from a mountain ridge in Central Asia without once visiting the real scenes of difficulty, or even inspecting the Indian ports of embarkation—needless to add, with disastrous results to those unfortunate soldiers who are thousands of miles away at the various battle fronts. Nobody who knows the facts will lightly forgive Army Headquarters for the Aden, East African, and Mesopotamian muddles.

"NO OFFICIAL INFLUENCE."

I may here mention that there have been various *private* attempts to run war lectures, news associations, war leagues, etc., with the object of informing and interesting the Indian public in the great European War. Without active official support from Government headquarters, these efforts can only make relatively small headway; and so far that support does not appear to have been given. I was shown a letter from a high official in the north of India the other day, sent in reply to a request from the Indian hon. secretary of one of these private organisations for the said official's assistance. The names of a few loyal energetic Indians who would further the objects of the War Association were asked for. The great man replied, in effect, as follows:—My sympathies are entirely with you, and I am sending your letter on to all the Deputy Commissioners in my division; but please do not expect me to make any suggestion of any kind to any Indian, and please do not mention to any Indian gentlemen that their names have been given to you by any Government official. I desire that no official influence of any kind should be brought to bear in this matter. Let the Indian public do exactly as they please (i.e., take an interest in the war and support the private War Association, or not).

SIR WILLIAM MEYER.

It is bad enough that the Government of India should maintain a strictly non-committal attitude before the people with regard to the great war. But what are we to think of a Government Department which goes even further and, in effect, forbids the Indian public to give monetary assistance to the Supreme Government by subscribing to War Loans! This is what the Financial Department of the Government has done, in effect. The head of the department is the Hon. Sir William S. Meyer, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., etc., etc. Everybody in Madras, Calcutta, and Simla well knows this little man, Meyer—clever, witty, cynical, very bitter, as cunning as a fox, and not over-burdened with patriotism. When in the earlier stages of the war it was suggested to the hon. the Finance Member that India should raise a war loan of its own, just as the Colonies had done, Sir William Meyer is reported to have replied that he would not hear of such a thing. "What would the Government of India do for its public works programme if Indian capital were abstracted for war purposes? Besides, why should India contribute money for the benefit of the Home Government . . ?" This seems almost incredible, but its truth can be inferred from the reply given by Sir William Meyer to the Hon. Mr. Webb's proposal for a 20 million India War Loan, made in his capacity as chairman of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce in October last. Sir William Meyer replied that he could not look upon the proposal with any favour. The Government of India's programme of productive works (i.e., canal, railway extensions, etc.), he went on to say, depended upon a good supply of capital. The London money market was now closed to India, so Government had to depend on what money they could raise in India. The lending capacities of India were very limited, and "Government could not face the prospect of depriving themselves of the aid which we shall have to look for from them *by letting them be diverted to a war loan.*" In short, the Government of India's *local* needs for railway and canal extensions were of greater importance than the Empire's needs when fighting for its very existence! Sir William Meyer concluded by informing his audience that the best way that India could help was "to be prosperous and contented," and "to rely on her own resources financially."

THE SUGGESTED LOAN.

This selfish, short-sighted, parish-pump outlook was at once condemned in scathing terms by the leading newspapers of India. But the policy has so far prevailed. The suggestion that there is very little spare capital in India is ridiculous. Sir Francis Stewart, chairman of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, quickly reminded the Finance Member that there was plenty of money in India if only Government cared to pay for it (*vide* Legislative Council debate at Delhi on March 24 last); whilst Sirdar Daljit Singh, member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, has just told the London correspondent of the "New York Sun" that "India was never as prosperous as she is to-day. . . . She is daily becoming richer and richer, particularly her agrarian classes." The fact is further proved by the ease with which the Calcutta Port Trust have just raised half a crore of rupees (at 5 per cent.) to carry on the local Port Trust works. But the entire omission of any appeal to the patriotism of the public, and this deliberate playing down to the selfish and lowest instincts of the trading classes, has had most deplorable results. The public in India are now following the official lead and becoming "nootral"; they, too, don't mind who licks the Kaiser so long as they are not called upon to pay. The Bombay and the Burma Chambers of Commerce (composed mainly of English and Scotch merchants and bankers) have openly stated that they are not in favour of raising money in India for war purposes; the Burma Chamber has given its reasons—inter alia—raising a War Loan in India would depress existing Indian securities. Ignorant Indian politicians loudly assert that India has already done enough (in reality, India has done practically nothing—financially). Hundreds of patriotic Indian and local officers of Government deplore the present situation. But no Indian dare take action unless he is quite sure that the local Government official approves. No collector will abandon his attitude of strict neutrality in speech and action unless his Commissioner would commit the indiscretion of having any opinion on the subject of the war unless and until the local Governor or Lieutenant-Governor had first indicated the line to be taken. Even Provincial Governments seem afraid to stir openly in the absence of any lead from the Government.

THE DELHI OUTRAGE.

Let us have a little more British pluck and backbone in Simla. One hill-top failure has just been called home. We should like to see some more changes. We know why President Wilson has maintained the neutrality of the United States. There are so many Germans and pro-Germans in the States that intervention on the side of Great Britain and the Allies would probably have meant civil war. Nobody can suggest that any similar reason existed in India to explain the pose of colourless, nerveless neutrality which the Government of India appear to have so long maintained. There are in India, as in every other great country in the world, little groups of malcontents, wrong-headed thinkers, and hopeless anarchists. Possibly a Viceroy, who had already once literally "got it in the neck," would attach undue importance to the secret reports of "politicals" and police officers with regard to India's crack-brained political cranks, and would therefore desire to take as little local action for war purposes as possible. But even so, nobody of any experience of the country could imagine for one second that India, as a whole, was anything else than loyal to the core—warmly, actively, enthusiastically loyal. The action of the ruling chiefs on the outbreak of war at once proved that. The speeches of the peoples' representatives on the supreme and provincial councils wholly confirmed it. Any appeal to the peoples of India would have met with an instant and majestic response. It would still do so if the appeal were made from the proper quarter and in the right way. Why, then, is it not made?

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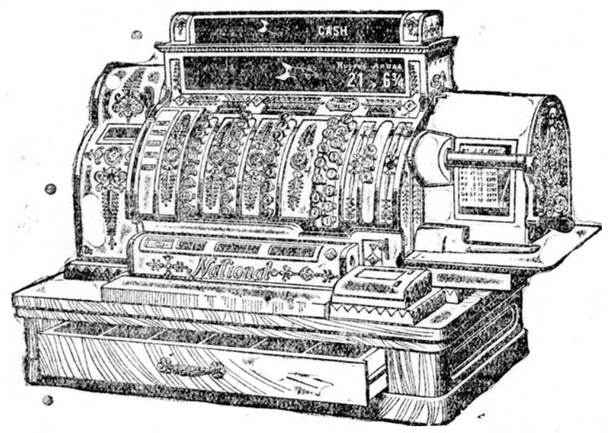

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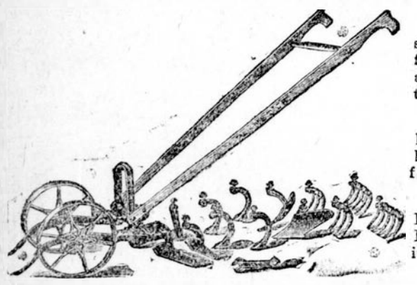

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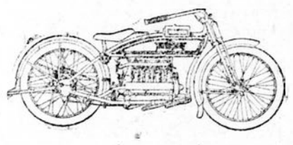

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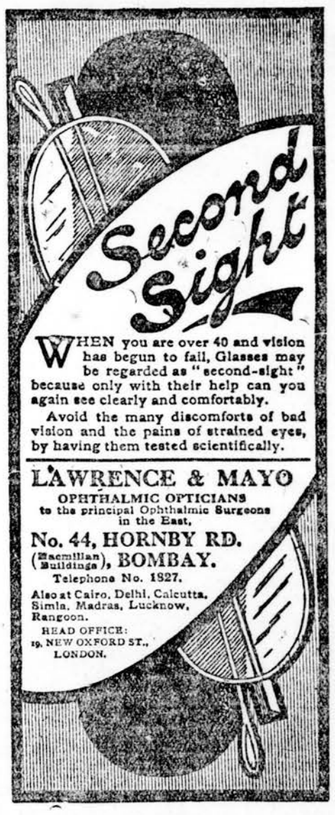

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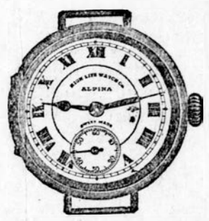

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Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER Co., Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.